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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1871. NO. 177.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Important Bills Introduced—An Effort to Stop the Introduction of Bills—State Geological Survey Killed—Bill Extending the Anthracite Mining Act Defeated —Republican Caucus—No New Bills to be Acted Upon After Nonday Next.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 13, 1871.

SENATE.

Reports.

Reports from committees occupied an hour and a half.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Randall—Promoting, improving and advancing the qualification and regulating the government of grades of stationary engines for the better safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal mines; authorizing cities, towns and boroughs within whose corporate limits railroads are opened by steam power hereinafter or pass, to provide by ordinance or resolutions of Council or by contract with the companies for the safety or comfort of citizens and the traveling public, and for an increase of facilities for transacting business on said roads.

By Mr. Turner—Regulating the sale of patent medicines which require also city and county licenses, and fixes compensation to the State.

By Mr. White—Promoting industrial partnerships, which provides that employees may by agreement have shares in the business not subject to debts or loss, and not entitled to vote; also, joint resolution relating to publication of legislative proceedings, which provides for a joint committee to advertise and receive proposals and give the printing of the journal for the next two sessions to the lowest bidder under certain provisions.

By Mr. Petriken—Authorizing suits against insurance companies to be brought in any county.

Fruitless efforts were made to extend the time and get up the private calendar. Adjourned till afternoon.

In the afternoon, on motion of Mr. Buckalew, the Senate resolved hereafter to meet at half-past ten a. m.

The Bituminous Mining Bill Defeated.

The bill extending the anthracite mining act to the bituminous regions, came up again on third reading. Motions were made to strike out Venango, Warren, Allegheny, Bedford and Westmoreland. Messrs. Petriken, White and Wallace opposed the amendments as defeating the object of the bill.

Mr. Buckalew said the only effect of the bill was to take fifteen thousand dollars out of the State Treasury for nothing.

Messrs. Graham, Anderson, Allen and others opposed the bill as inapplicable to the bituminous regions.

The amendments were passed and the bill defeated by a tie vote.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Unsuccessful Effort to Stop the Influx of Bills.

Mr. Boileau (Democrat) introduced a resolution allowing the introduction of new bills.

Mr. Strang (Republican) moved an amendment adding, "and that the House will not consider any private bills during this session unless introduced before next Tuesday." Adopted.

Mr. Chalfant (Democrat) moved a further amendment prohibiting the consideration of public bills unless already introduced. Lost.

Mr. Leonard (Democrat) moved an amendment prohibiting the introduction of public bills after Tuesday. Agreed to, yeas 52, nays 24.

The resolution with all the amendments was then voted down, yeas 32, nays 54.

The Dead Lock.

Mr. Johnson (Republican) offered the following:

WHEREAS, The House has passed appropriation bill three weeks ago, as well as other public bills, all of which have been in the Senate for an unusual length of time, without any action, and that even the meeting of a committee to which the appropriation bill was referred; and further, the House has passed nearly a thousand private bills on which the Senate has refused or neglected to take any action; *Resolved*, That this House, being a concurrent branch of the Legislature, now declares that it will pass no private bills until the Senate shall come to the consideration of bills now before that body, and that the Clerk of the House be instructed to notify the Senate that the House will be ready to adjourn *sine die* at any time after the 21st day of April next.

The resolution requires two-thirds to suspend the orders, and consequently fell.

State Geological Survey Killed.

The bill for a State geological survey was indefinitely postponed by thirty-four.

House Bills Passed.

In the afternoon, after an hour spent in ineffectual and dilatory motions, the House took up the bill to restriction of all spirits in Pennsylvania, whether distilled here or not, and the bill amending the corporation tax law by exempting building and loan associations, were passed.

Republican Caucus.

A full caucus of the Republican party has just been held. Although it was with closed doors, enough has been gathered to show that no new bills will be acted upon after next Monday. This decisive action will be the beginning of the end.

NEW YORK.

STEAMSHIPS ARRIVED.

NEW YORK, April 13, 1871.

The steamships Iowa, Paraguay, Periere and Cuba have arrived.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Two revolutionary agents have just arrived here from Cuba, with orders to proceed to Washington and present to the authorities a copy of a letter addressed by President Cespedes to U. S. Grant, in which the revolutionary leader appeals to the civilized world to witness the barbarous system of warfare practiced by Spain in conducting military operations in Cuba, and threatening the most terrible retaliation. President Cespedes says that the Cubans have decided to conquer with the sword, as they can obtain in no other manner the recognition of their most important rights. Weighty motives prevent their government from being more explicit in so delicate a matter, but it is the determination to carry on the war. No other relations are now possible between Cuba and Spain than those of a friendly spirit, based on the condition of perfect independence, the terminating various acts of barbarism, such as the assassination of old men, women and children, twelve, eight and two years old, by the Spanish troops, Cespedes continues as follows: "If Spain will not grant us the happy establishment of peace, we trust and hope that she will at least be disposed to guarantee the observance of humanity in the future execution of the struggle. We demand the inviolability of those who on account of their sex, age and other considerations may be exempt from hostilities, trusting that we will not be responsible if Spain will not regard what we will now state, the terrible consequences which will certainly follow the barbarous system of warfare." We give publicity to this dispatch, though it may come to the knowledge of foreign governments.

FIRE IN A.

The officers of the Narragansett Steamship Company gave a complimentary reception to the journalists and members of the press of New York this afternoon, on board the steamer Bristol, which, thoroughly remodeled and furnished, resumes her place to-night on the Fall River line to Boston, Col. James Fisk, Jr., presided at the elegant banquet, served in the lower main saloon and responded to a congratulatory address in a characteristically humorous and most felicitous speech. He expressed the highest regard for members of the press and their services in his public enterprises, remarking that although they sometimes chipped rather close to the bone, he believed they were for the main right, and liked them for it. Mr. R. Simons, managing director of the company, followed in some remarks describing the magnitude of the interests and property controlled by the company, and brief speeches were also made by several gentlemen of the city and press.

ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION.

Edwin R. Kellogg, a prominent citizen of Brooklyn, who lately failed in an attempt to procure a divorce from his wife and the custody of his children, last night made a forcible attempt to kidnap his three children. They were caught on the street and thrust into a carriage, but by a desperate struggle the mother, took the whole party to the station house and turned over the children to the mother.

BOOTH DISLIKES CRITICISM.

Judge Brady to-day issued subpœnas compelling Edwin Booth to show cause why admission to his theater was refused the editor and proprietor of a theatrical paper of this city, which lately published a severer criticism on Booth's Theater.

DISAPPEARANCE OF GEN. LAWRENCE.

The friends and family of Gen. Wm. H. Lawrence, lately removed from the office of United States agent in this city, are employing detectives to ferret the mystery surrounding his strange disappearance and present circumstances. He left this city March 15th for Chicago on private business, to be gone about a week. Gen. Lawrence's official accounts, so far as examined, are correct.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Hon. Henry W. Bishop died at his residence at half-past seven yesterday morning at Lenox, Massachusetts.

On the arrival of the steamer Missouri at Havana on Wednesday, from New York, the Government took charge of the mail and every letter contained in it was registered. After the examination was accomplished several hours, the mails were destroyed. The Bishop of Havana, who was a passenger on the Missouri, still remains on board the steamer.

The receipts of the fair being held in Boston in aid of the suffering French reach $20,000.

Late Minnesota papers say fears are entertained of another Indian raid on the settlers by the Sioux Indians. The contemplated movements will be made after sugar making is over. Every precaution is being taken to avert the impending danger.

Judge Murdock, of the Common Pleas Court of Cincinnati, rendered a decision yesterday in the case of Clark vs. Johnson, an action to recover the difference in value between gold and Treasury notes on May 1st, 1863, on a note for two thousand dollars, made in that year and due in May, 1865, in Treasury notes. Payment was received without objection, and the note given up. The Judge held that the delivery of the note, and acceptance of United States notes without objection did not prevent the plaintiff from bringing suit; that payment in United States notes was not an extinguishment of the debt except to the amount of the gold value of the notes at the time. Judgment was given for plaintiff in specie for the difference, with interest also in gold. The case will go to the District Court, which convenes next week.

The gentleman who was badly killed Wednesday at South Park Station, Chicago, by being run over on the Kalawazoo train on the Michigan Central Railroad, have been identified as Edwin Marston, foreman of *Prohibitionist* office in that city, and his wife Jenny Marston. The couple had come to Chicago for the purpose of getting aboard the Hyde Park train, which was about to start. At this moment the Kalawazoo train approached at a high rate of speed. Mr. and Mrs. Marston, supposing there was no danger, maintained their position beside the other train, but as the engine passed the long dress of the lady was drawn by the whirl under the wheels of the locomotive, and she was almost instantly drawn under the fast flying cars. Her husband seized her with the intent to rescue her, but the attempt not only failed, but Mr. Marston was also drawn under the wheels, and both were crushed to death. The couple had gone to Hyde Park for the purpose of purchasing a home. Mr. Marston was about thirty years of age, his wife twenty-seven, and had only been married about five months. Both were highly respected. The Coroner's verdict exonerated the road from blame.

A regulation has been made by the Governor of Texas on the Governor of Illinois for the delivery of Stephen Ballou, who is charged with the murder of James Golden in Collin county, Texas, about one year since. Ballou is now in jail at Quincy. The evidence against him is strong.

Advices to the 2nd instant have been received from Porto Rico. Gen. Baldrich has again assumed the Captain Generalship.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

MEETING AT MANSFIELD, O.

The Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan and the Ohio and Michigan Companies Consolidated—The Line to be Finished Within the Year—A Branch from Tiffin to Toledo—The Pennsylvania to Iron and Equip the Road—Panhandle, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad, &c.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE MANSFIELD, COLDWATER AND LAKE MICHIGAN AND THE OHIO AND MICHIGAN COMPANIES.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., April 13, 1871.

The stockholders of the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan Railway Company met at the office of the company in this city to-day, and gave a unanimous vote in confirmation of the articles of consolidation agreed upon by and between the directors of this company and the directors of the Ohio and Michigan Railroad Company. Hon. B. Barns was chosen chairman of the stockholders' meeting. He stated the objects of the meeting, and called upon W. S. Hickox, President, for any information he might have. After the reading of the articles of association and consolidation by the Secretary, H. C. Hedges, Esq., President Hickox stated that full and satisfactory arrangements had been made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for iron, rolling stock and equipments of the whole line, and that good and *bona fide* subscriptions of stock had been secured on the line sufficient to grade, tie and bridge the road bed ready for the iron; that two corps of engineers are now at work in Ohio, and that all work will be put under contract as soon as estimates and grades can be completed. The contractors in Michigan, F. S. Rose & Co., have nearly four thousand men at work, and have their grading all done but about fifty-eight miles. They have notified us that in twenty days they will have from eight hundred to one thousand Swedes who can be spared for this end of the line. We are in strong hopes of completing the road within the year. He congratulated the stockholders on the progress that had been made in their enterprise, the organization having had less than eight months' existence. He also informed them that arrangements had been agreed upon by which a line running from Tiffin to Toledo would be built in connection with their line, ample means having been secured to complete the same. There was a full representation of the whole line present. Perfect harmony of feeling prevailed. After fixing on the 10th day of May next as the time, and Coldwater, Mich., as the place for holding the first election for Directors of the new company, the meeting adjourned.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY CASE DECIDED.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, April 13, 1871.

For nearly four weeks our Court has been trying an important railroad case, in which the plaintiff sues for work in the construction of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad. The principals in it are O'Connel Brothers vs. General McKee, principal contractors. It was decided to-day in favor of the former, he receiving seventeen hundred dollars. The costs were also thrown on the defendant, making a total of over two thousand dollars. The defense moved a new trial.

PROPERTY OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL LEVIED UPON.

ROCHESTER, April 13.—The Sheriff of this county received this morning from Buffalo fifty four executions against the New York Central Railroad Company, amounting in the aggregate to $90,000. He levied it once upon the locomotives, &c., which he will hold till further orders.

WHAT AILS THE ERIE OFFICIALS?

NEW YORK, April 13.—Mortimer Smith, Assistant Secretary of the Erie Railroad Company, in the continued examination to-day as to the whereabouts of the English stock, testified that the Secretary of the company, two transfer clerks and another official had signed receipts for stock, and had gone absent from their duties on account of ill-health. The only persons who know the combinations necessary to open the safe in which the books which the Master yesterday ordered to be produced are kept, are absent, Smith said he supposed on account of their health.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

MEMPHIS, April 13.—The organization of the Southern Pacific Railroad next week excites great interest. The name of Colonel Isaac Sherman, President of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, is confidently spoken of in connection with the Presidency; also that of Governor Alvord.

RESIGNATION.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad to-day, M. E. Ingalls resigned the Presidency. His successor is not named.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad to-day in New York, Ingalls's resignation as President and Director of that road was also accepted, and William A. Booth elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Ingalls has disposed of his stock and resigned the Presidency in view of the recent decision of Judge Cox unfavorable to his continuance as Receiver, long as he held any interest as stockholder. He will consequently continue his connection with the roads as Receiver.

PANHANDLE, WHEELING AND KENTUCKY ROAD.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: An amendment was made by the Legislature, the past winter, to the charter of the Panhandle Railroad Company, whereby its name was changed to that which heads this paragraph, that better expressing the designs of the projectors of the line, whose aim is to run down the Ohio, on the West Virginia side, to the Kentucky line.

The proposition for the extension of this road to Wheeling, which was made only a few weeks ago the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company was prepared to make, we are now informed, has been accepted in formally in writing. The document is in the hands of Hon. Lewis Applegate, of Brooke, the Panhandle Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad Company, and a copy in the possession of a citizen of Wheeling. It is in brief a proposition that if Ohio county will secure the right of way and do the grading and masonry of the road from the Brooke county line to Wheeling the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Company (Pennsylvania Central) will equip the road and put on the rolling stock. A meeting of our property owners will be held next Saturday to consider, and we trust to take action upon, this proposition. Nothing is to be expected but the hearty co-operation of all to put the enterprise on foot, the authority for a subscription by the county having already been granted.

Brooke county is about to build seven miles each of this road, on terms similar to those now proposed to Ohio county; and the road which the work has been bid in, together with right of way, will make it cost the county only about nine thousand dollars a mile. Ohio county would have about seven miles to build, and less expensive than that to be built by Brooke. If this county should do so, then Brooke will build about a half dozen miles more from Wellsburg down to the Ohio line.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Losses by the Fire on Tuesday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., April 13, 1871.

The losses by the great fire in this place Tuesday night will not fall much short of three hundred thousand dollars, of which not more than one-third is insured. Although the loss falls heavily, the principal losers are at work making preparations for rebuilding at once.

THE COAL IMBROGLIO.

The Grand Council of Miners at Mauch Chunk —Scranton Riot—The Arbitration Plan Adopted—Independent Action by Scranton Miners.

The Grand Council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association convened at Mauch Chunk on Monday, for the purpose of considering propositions for the settlement of the differences between the coal miners and operators. The Council consists of thirty-one delegates, each of whom represented about one thousand members of the W. B. A. The first day's session was attended by twenty-six delegates, and the proceedings were secret, no press representatives having been admitted, but at the meeting on Tuesday the injunction of secrecy was removed.

THE SCRANTON RIOT.

Delegates from Luzerne county having been called upon to state the facts concerning the recent troubles at Scranton, narrated what they knew of the disturbances. It was stated that as far as known no unlawful act had been committed by any member of the W. B. A. A number of miners went to certain collieries for the purpose of *coaxing* the men employed to quit work, but they committed no violence. One old breaker had been burned, but was believed to be the work of an incendiary, and not of the owners themselves. This breaker had not been used for five years, and agents of the company had been heard to say that they wished it was out of the way. Several delegates expressed their belief that besides the burning of this breaker, and the accidental shooting of two soldiers, no injury had been done.

A hot discussion ensued upon a resolution denouncing all acts of violence, by whomsoever committed, and pledging the aid of the Council to bring the guilty parties to justice. It was urged that the Council had nothing to do with the matter, it not having been shown that members of the W. B. A. had any hand in the riotous proceedings. The resolution was not acted upon, and another, proposed by the Scranton papers for publishing articles calculated to incite riot was indefinitely postponed, the whole subject being thus dropped, from a fear that the discussions of it would be carried beyond the bounds of prudence.

Circular from Thiers.

VERSAILLES, April 13.—Thiers, in a circular bearing date of the evening of the 12th, describes the situation as in the main unchanged, and says the Government will act at the proper time. He denies the accounts of victory at Paris are false. They are unprincipled. The Paris delegates have arrived and were received, not because they are Communists, but because they are Republicans. The answer to them was that no one menaces the Republic but assassins. The fires of Montmartre are feeble, but workmen temporarily subsidized in Paris must return to their labor and secession be suppressed, as it has been in Lyons and Marseilles.

A dispatch from Marseilles says the city is quiet and the police force being reorganized.

Communist Proclamation to the Service—Members of the Commune on the Field.

PARIS, April 3.—General Dombrowski reports to the Commune that the troops under his command are doing excellent service. He has driven the foe three forts, the town of Neuilly, and hope to have possession of the bridge across the Seine to-night.

The *Cri du Peuple* says the Versailles troops have been driven from Neuilly and are flying toward Courbevoie. Another dispatch says that the Versailles forces was a failure. The Orleans Railway has been cut, thus stopping provisions. There was a heavy but interrupted cannonade during the whole of last night, which has grown more violent this morning. Fort Issy is silent. The Journal says: The members of the Commune are personally on the field to encourage their wearied troops.

The British Consul at Paris has warned all Englishmen to leave the city.

Communist Reports of Victories Denied.

VERSAILLES, April 13.—It is officially announced that the alleged Communist victories are entirely without foundation. No engagement took place Tuesday and Wednesday. There was merely an irregular fusillade, following the retreat of the Versailles troops. All the roads leading to Paris are occupied by the Versailles troops.

Thiers's Terms of Peace.

VERSAILLES, April 13.—The delegates from the party of conciliation, who left Paris on Monday, on conditions of peace proposed to them by President Thiers were that Paris shall first lay down her arms, and then the municipal franchise will be granted to the city.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1871.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA AND WEST VIRGINIA.

Pennsylvania.—Established—Glenn Hall, Chester county, Wm. H. Hall, Postmaster; route Wilmington to Reading. Changes—Cambridge, Robert C. Kelton, Postmaster; route Elkview to West Grove, Williams's Store, Westmoreland county, Samuel McMichael, Posmaster; route Somerset to West Mentor.

Appointments—Jarrettstown, Montgomery county, John Engert, Postmaster, vice Charles Gilbert, resigned; Unionville Station, Crawford county, G. C. Minnville, Jackson, Postmaster, vice W. H. Rockwell, resigned; New Hamburgh, Clarion county, D. H. Hecker, Postmaster, vice Mrs. D. D. Bean, resigned; Rundell's, Crawford county, Gilbert Roberts, Postmaster, vice L. Holcomb, resigned; Thorland, Bucks county, Wm. Thorland, Postmaster, vice Otto Heffner, resigned; Green Park, Perry county, W. G. Wilson, Postmaster, vice John T. Robinson, resigned; Copley, Lehigh county, Paul C. Balliet, Postmaster, vice Reuben Dutt; Waterside, Bedford county, Wm. A. Robb, Postmaster, vice Mary E. Ralston, under age; St. Elmo, Allegheny county, H. J. Logan, Postmaster, vice Andrew Jackson, resigned; Ferry Change, Ferry. Change name of Meyer's Mills to Dale City, Somerset county.

West Virginia.—Office at Kenan's Creek, Braxton county, is discontinued. Papers now to Braxton Court House.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day, to be members of the Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia for one year: B. L. Boreman, Wm. G. Moore, Robert B. Irwin and Samuel Cross, and the following for a term of two years: Frederick Douglass, Adolphus Hall, C. Meyer, Wm. G. Snowden, Alexander R. Shepherd, Smith, Collector of Internal Revenue, W. B. McCreery, Sixth District Michigan, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and Daniel Pratt, District Michigan; G. T. Smith, Eighth District, Michigan. Postmasters—Mc. Phillips, Washington, Iowa; Jas. Gallon, Ohio; H. E. Cowles, Washington, Iowa; James Davidson, Monticello, Iowa; S. H. Shoemaker, Detroit, Michigan; E. B. Brown, Dayton, Ohio; Jas. Daxton, Lockport, Illinois; D. D. Bingham, Lansing, Michigan; Wm. Tuttle, Philo, Ohio; Thos. Grant, H. L. Robinson, Washington C. H., Ohio; F. H. Swift, Detroit, Michigan; James Goodspeed, Joliet, Illinois; J. C. Stallings, Leavenworth, Kansas; W. C. Snyder, Fulton, Illinois; Charles Southerd, Morris, Illinois.

THE ALABAMA BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The trouble in the Joint High Commission over the San Juan boundary question, has not yet been decided, and the Commissioners on the part of the two governments are no nearer agreement than they were a fortnight ago. The question of the treaty of 1858, fixing the boundary between the United States and British America from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, is the point upon that the line through Puget's Sound should be in the center of the channel, around the island of San Juan. There are two channels around the island, on which vessels can pass. The United States claim, under the treaty, that the middle of the channel or northern is the main channel, while the British government insists that the southern is the one referred to in the treaty. Admiral Prevost, of the island is not worth having, and that neither Government has any claim to it, and so advised Lord Russell of last night, which has grown more violent this morning. Fort Issy is silent.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1871.

THE French writer, ALPHONSE KARR, condenses into these few words the motives which animate the Red Republicans of Paris in their mad revolt: "After all, what do they want? Not to work." This is the Iliad of the Commune in a nut-shell. If an equal division of the property of France were made to-morrow, they would squander their own share in vicious excesses the day after, and as soon as their pockets were empty would again resort to insurrection, and grow hoarse with fresh agrarian cries.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says, in an article upon the disturbances in the South and the excesses of the Ku-Klux, that "a red rag moves to opposition the unreasoning bull." This is perfectly true as a matter of fact, and also a very striking illustration of the condition of affairs in the disaffected States. We hardly expected so frank an admission from such a source. Now let its Democratic contemporaries be equally ingenuous. We acknowledge the "red rag," and will do our best to induce Southern Republicans to carry handkerchiefs of a different color. But in return for this let our political opponents exert themselves fairly to chain "the bull."

WE are sorry to learn that the amnesty bill which passed the House of Representatives with such a strong majority in its favor is not likely to pass the Senate, but is deemed dead for the present session. If this shall prove true it will be a mistake—one of the many mistakes lying at the door of the Senate—and a hindrance to the pacification of the country, which is so much desired. Amnesty must come sooner or later; and so far as public sentiment has found expression it has pronounced in favor of the present as the time for it. The House, composed of the immediate representatives of the people, and supposed to understand better than the Senate what the country desires, came promptly to the decision both on principle and policy.

A CONSIDERABLE advance in the bonds of the Central Pacific may be looked for in consequence of the discovery in Nevada, at a point upon the line of route, of coal and iron deposits of excellent quality. Rich as that State is known to be in precious metals, the value to her of these deposits of iron and coal will be far greater. Hitherto the Central Pacific has been compelled to depend on wood cut at points far remote from the track, or upon coal obtained in Utah, on the line of the Union Pacific, hauled long distances at immense expense before reaching the points required. The coal is said to be of the best kind, and it is stated that the iron ore is pronounced by iron-workers from this State to be of first quality. It is proposed to erect furnaces and commence smelting immediately. The States of the Pacific coast have heretofore been dependent on the East or upon England for their entire supply. Now that these elements of civilization are found at their own doors we shall look for a new impetus in their development and progress.

FOR some years past a nominal condition of war has existed between Spain and a number of Spanish-American Republics on the Pacific shores. This condition of affairs has now been brought to an end by the signature of an armistice at Washington, by which hostilities cannot be renewed except upon a notification of three years. Trade is at once to be resumed between these countries, and negotiations for a final adjustment of the points in dispute are to begin next week. The armistice is itself equivalent to a settled peace, and it would be a blessed thing for the whole world could a similar agreement not to insugnrate war save upon three years' notice be accepted by the different nations and promulgated as an institute of international law. It is the most admirable plan for getting rid of war that we have yet seen. An angry nation is like an enraged man, and both need time in which to grow cool. Hardly a country upon the face of the earth would deliberately nurse its wrath for so long a period. Let the Joint High Commission take a hint.

A RECENT article in the *Atlantic Monthly* gave a most interesting account of the manner in which the military element in Germany underlies and controls everything. An illustration of this fact, and of the pertinacious pugnacity of the German people, is shown by a recapitulation of the operations of the late campaign. War was declared by France on the 19th of July, 1870, and closed on the 19th of January, 1871, with the surrender of Paris. Thirteen days of this period were occupied in calling into service and organizing the various German armies, in their concentration and taking position in the strategic line, while twenty-four days were passed in passiveness during the negotions of BISMARCK with THIERS. Deducting these intervals, the number of days which it took to conquer France was 175. Within this period the German armies fought a hundred and fifty-six smaller or larger fights, including seventeen decisive battles, captured twenty-six fortified places, made prisoners of 11,650 officers and 363,000 men, and took 6,700 guns or mitrailleuses, and 120 eagles and stands of colors. The magnitude and rapidity of these operations are their own most adequate comment. Truly, Prussia is "the giant in the spiked helmet."

THE case of THOMAS M. CELLEN, the contemptuous juror at Philadelphia, to be brought before the Supreme Court in that city to-day, is likely to assume an important phase, and from the manner in which the record in the Common Pleas was made up, is evidently designed as a test one. The question will be raised as to how far the Supreme Court can interfere with another in its immediate jurisdiction in a matter of contempt committed under the eyes of the Judge upon the bench. In the celebrated PASSMORE WILLIAMSON case the United States District Court decided that "it is most especially necessary that convictions for contempt in one Court should be final, conclusive, and free from re-examination by other Courts on *habeas corpus*. If the law were not so our judicial system would break to pieces in a month. Courts totally unconnected with each other would be coming in constant collision." In addition, the question in this case is not whether a colored man can serve on a jury, but whether a white man can make himself a judge in his own case and settle a question which can only be finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE HARBOR OF PITTSBURGH.

One of the greatest of the present needs of Pittsburgh is an enlargement of her harbor facilities. At present her only harbor for all seasons of the year and all stages of water is that portion of the Monongahela river below the Smithfield street bridge. The river above this bridge is entirely inaccessible in high water, and only accessible to the smallest boats at any time. The Allegheny harbor can only be used occasionally, as in low stages of the river boats cannot get into or out of it on account of the bar at its mouth, and therefore they use it as little as possible. Let us examine the case to see if this objectionable state of affairs cannot be remedied.

In the Monongahela we manifestly need more harbor room for our coal commerce. Every year sees this trade increasing at an average rate of twenty per cent., but our facilities for harboring and caring for its means of transportation are no greater now than they were when the trade was in its infancy. The only direction in which we can develop a coal harbor is up the river. To do this the Smithfield street bridge must be raised, thus opening up as a harbor the entire space up to the first dam. The upper two bridges are both high enough to pass towboats, and it needs but the raising of the lower one to immediately double our Monongahela harbor. As the Bridge Company have signified their intention of building a higher bridge, let us hope that nothing will cause any delay in this much needed improvement.

While this is being done in one river, let the city take in hand the improvement of the other. There is no valid reason why the Allegheny, within the limits of the city, should not be as deep and as permanently available as the Monongahela. If the city will not remove the bar at its mouth, it would be profitable to the manufacturers, whose mills, furnaces and refineries line its banks to do so at their own cost, and thus save the expense of carting their products to the Monongahela wharf when the river is too low to permit exit through the mouth of the Allegheny. That this is perfectly feasible at a moderate cost we unhesitatingly affirm. The expense, however, should be borne conjointly by the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, as the resulting gain will accrue equally to each.

LOOK AT THE TWO.

The narrowest-minded and most bigoted Democrat alive cannot justly accuse the COMMERCIAL of partisanship, in the sense of covering up or palliating the wrong-doing of its political friends. It is a Republican journal, but it is also an independent one, wearing the collar of no caucus, answering the whistle of no clique, nor submitting to dictation from any quarter whatever. While it has been frank and outspoken with regard to the errors of Democratic doctrine and practice, it has not spared criticism of the unwisdom of its own political household, nor failed to take issue with thoughtless or unscrupulous members of it, however high of reputation or elevated in position they may have stood. It has preferred principle to strategy, and it puts truth before party success.

Thus in our discussions relative to the condition of the South, and the measures proper for curbing its excesses and pacifying its complaints, we have in language impossible to be misapprehended put on record our opinion of the unprincipled adventurers whose reckless maladministration makes those States groan. We have not defended their local governments, nor denied their extravagance, nor palliated their corruption. We have uttered the truth as it was given us to see the truth, and have urged such prompt and thorough-going remedies as the imminence of the case seemed to demand.

This singleness of purpose gives us the right now to say that, admitting the truth of everything which has been charged against the Republican officers of those States—the class-legislation, the exorbitant taxation, the spoliation, jobbery and venality on the part of public officials—the city of New York staggers to-day under a government more hopelessly depraved and corrupt than the Southern States at their worst. The misrule of Tammany is more grievous and intolerable than that of the most heartless carpet-baggers; its exactions are heavier; its affrontery more unblushing, its arrogance more intolerant, its defiance of popular opinion more undisguised, its genius for theft immeasurably greater, its general villainy incomparably more vast. If the Republican Treasurer of South Carolina ought to be written down a rascal because, being a few years ago poor, he is now worth a couple of hundred thousand dollars, what is to be the verdict respecting TWEED, who within a like period has amassed a fortune which exceeds it by twenty-fold? If Controller NEAGLE, of Columbia, is *prima facie* a thief because the fingers of his wife are "bedecked with diamonds," what conclusion shall be reached with regard to Controller CONNOLLY, of New York, who from the position of a poor bank clerk has within a few years sprung up into a millionaire? If the Northern carpet-baggers of South Carolina deserve execration because they have illicitly fingered a few hundred or thousand dollars, in what estimation shall we hold the coarse Irish gang of Tammany conspirators who are steeped in stolen riches to their eyebrows? If the property owners of the Palmetto State merit sympathy and commiseration, what do the outraged and helpless taxpayers of the Empire city deserve? And if Governor SCOTT, who has thrown his personal and official influence on the side of equity and economy, is still held *particeps criminis* in legislative wrong, what shall be thought of Governor HOFFMAN, whose servile sanction and signature wait swift upon the slightest bidding of the organized iniquity of the Ring?

Moreover, great as has been the depreciation of property in South Carolina, and onerous as the taxes have become, since the war, the figures do not show the actual causes of the change. We are not allowed to forget that the total assessed valuation of property has decreased from $489,000,000 in 1860 to $183,913,367, in 1870, while the taxes have increased in a corresponding ratio, but we are not informed that this depreciation is largely owing to the abolition of chattel property in human beings, and the resultant loss of their estimated monetary value, nor that the increased taxation is partly the consequence of debts incurred by the State during and for the rebellion, and partly due to the increased cost of governing a State the number of whose citizens enancipation and enfranchisement have almost trebled. Gloomy and discouraging, therefore, as is the condition of affairs in South Carolina, it is by no means so bad as the Democracy have represented it, while in New York city it is far worse than the most indignant Republicans have charged.

And yet the deep concern of the people for the safety of their institutions, and their sensitiveness under the further contemplated invasions of their civil and political rights, have led to no secret combinations for purposes of unlawful resistance. Ground down with taxation and goaded with wrongs almost beyond parallel, they have not even made reprisals upon the guilty, much less stamped themselves cowards and murderers by the maltreatment or assassination of innocent persons. It is the characteristic of Democracy to avenge a real or fancied grievance by resorting to the most barbarous methods of retaliation, not alone upon the supposed or actual offender, but upon all who are suspected of relationship or intercourse with him. Hence the Ku-Klux organizations of the South, and the bloody arson and massacre in New York city in 1862. It is the characteristic of Republicanism to proceed calmly, gravely, and through the appointed channels of order, to rebuke the transgressor and redress the grievance the recent mass-meeting of citizens of New York, held for the peaceful vindication of their rights and the rescue of their imperiled liberties. Exasperated Democracy becomes riot and bloodshed. Incensed Republicanism becomes aroused conscience and law.

THERE are gratifying indications that the impolicy and injurious effects on the country of the present system of taxes are coming to be understood at Washington. The resolution of Senator SHERMAN looking to an early revision and reduction of the taxes affords reasonable grounds of hope that something will be done, though there have been so many disappointments that it will not do to feel certain the present movement will not end in smoke. So far as the income tax is concerned, there is no necessity for inquiry or delay. Nearly everything that can be said on this question has been said. The press of the country is nearly unanimous in favor of doing away with the tax, and the administration could do nothing more popular than to throw its influence for its repeal, with such a general reduction of taxation as the resolution of Senator SHERMAN appears to contemplate. To keep the country continually on the strain which the present debt paying rate imposes, is hurtful to the country and unwise for the party on which the responsibility is laid; and whether viewed with reference to a sound financial policy affecting the business interests of the country, or as a party question, there can be no sort of doubt of the wisdom of Senator SHERMAN'S resolution.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has written a letter expressing approval of the refusal of the Mobile *Register* to accept the Reconstruction acts as fixed and irreversible. Mr. STEPHENS is the acknowledged exponent of the views and sentiments of the moderate wing of the Southern Democracy, as opposed to the more violent reactionists. He has, however, followed in the wake of his bolder brother, and declared himself against "dead issues." Now what has the *World* to say to the ex-V. P. of the ex-S. C.? Is he also "blind and quixotic?" The success of the Democratic party in the next campaign is dependent on the Southern vote. The *World* cries "you must not"—the South responds "I will." What is to be done about it, and which of the two is to have its way?

THE exodus of working miners from Cornwall is still in progress, and has already produced a scarcity of hands to work the famed lead mines of that region. Most of the reliable workingmen leaving England are accustomed to labor in mines of metal and are attracted to our shores by the richness of the metallic deposits, better compensation, and the higher estimation in which labor is held. What the Cornish mine owners complain of most bitterly is that the new wave of emigration is sweeping from them their most skilful and reliable workmen, while the class whom they could better spare stubbornly remain.

THE removals and appointments in New York city, "in the interest of Senator Conkling," appear to have been an unfortunate step by the appointing power, and no valuable "interest" appears likely to be subserved by it. The Central Republican Committee have condemned it, and if we are to judge from all we see it is condemned by the better sentiment of the party and the business public.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

An aged and respectable citizen of New Albany, Indiana, not having heard from an absent son for eight years, was induced to believe him dead, having been so advised by Spiritualists, who professed to have had communication with the deceased. The father was himself a Spiritualist, and believed that he frequently held communication with his dead. But a few weeks since he received a letter announcing that his son was alive and in good health, residing in Australia. Faith in Spiritualism has been most decidedly shaken in New Albany by the circumstance.

The Mayor of a Massachusetts town on Monday last had published this decidedly modest card: "The appearance of several young men, and one or two not so very young, about the streets yesterday afternoon, indicated that some of the drinking saloons might have been open. The undersigned, in a spirit of Christian love, rather than in any authoritative form, earnestly requests all keepers of saloons to be careful how they break the law of the Sabbath, as well as the law of the land."

Dr. Earl Heinrich Schultz-Schultzenstein, of Berlin, one of the most eminent botanists in Germany, was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 23d ult. He had been engaged at his desk until past midnight. The deceased, though in his seventy-third year, was remarkably active, and was a lecturer on physiology as well as on botany in the University of Berlin with which he had been connected since 1822.

The fountain designed for the boulevard at New Orleans is finished, and is a rather novel arrangement. It will throw a cascade of water with six feet fall into a broad basin, from which spring twenty more separate jets; this overflows through four large orifices, represented as the mouths of dolphins, pouring into a sub-basin of larger size. In the latter reservoir, which is about the height of a man's waist from the ground, two life-size swans, moved by clock work, which runs forty-eight hours, will appear to swim around; and a miniature steamship, which is so arranged as to fire a gun every hour, will also sail around the basin.

It is estimated that five hundred carpenters alone are at work at Long Branch, the larger part of them on new buildings. A cottage is being erected, which it is proposed to present to Bishop Simpson. The proposition was started at the close of the late season, the lot was given by Mrs. Cooper, and the first subscription of $100 was made by President Grant. The building of cottages has greatly affected the value of real estate, which now almost reaches New York prices. Property on the ocean drive which sold two years ago for $1,000 an acre, now sells at $5,000 per lot of 100 feet front.

Captain Samuel Noah died a few days since at Mount Pulaski, Logan county, Illinois aged ninety-two years. At the time of his decease he was the oldest surviving graduate of West Point, and served with distinction during the war of 1812-15. He retired from the United States army many years since, and has resided in Illinois for the past twenty-one years.

D. G. Tuttle, residing in Warren, Illinois, died recently from starvation. For twenty-five days he existed without food. He was a believer in spiritualism, and claimed that the spirits had told him he must fast for forty days, after which he would go into a trance, and the spirit would depart, but after six days it would come back and he would rise up and eat. On the day previous to his demise the authorities of the town were called in and endeavored to persuade him to eat, but only succeeded in getting him to take a little beef tea. The remedy came too late, and he gradually sank into a "trance" from which there was no awaken ing.

In the Berlin Theater a play, turning on the late war, with Louis Napoleon as the chief personage, gives great delight to the audience. Louis is represented as offering ten thousand dollars to a German sentinel to take him to the headquarters of Prince Charles. At the very moment he is about to draw out of his pocket appears the ghost of Napoleon Bonaparte, overwhelming the nephew with obloquy. This scene elicits the greatest applause.

Hospitals for inebriates have been established in several States, and public confidence in their value seems to be on the increase, as their number is continually increasing. New York, we believe, was the first State to make the experiment, and she has at present no less than three incorporated asylums. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Texas and California have all made the experiment. The last Legislature of Ohio made an appropriation for this purpose, and Maryland is expected to inaugurate her asylum in a few weeks.

A new order has been instituted in Baltimore, named the Knights of Michaelof, a protective and beneficial organization composed of journeymen house-carpenters. The name Michaelof is taken from the history of Peter the Great, Czar of Russia, who inscribed his name as Peter Michaelof in the list of carpenters of the East India Company at Amsterdam in the year 1697.

At the Easter vestry election in St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia, female pewholders (single) voted without restriction, but married ladies were permitted to do so only when they were accompanied by their husbands or could present evidence of their husbands concurrence in the vote which they were about to cast.

It is a curious fact among hat and cap manufacturers that different localities use different sizes of hats and caps as standard sizes. Boston and the Eastern States use the smallest sizes, and the Middle States use the medium to largest sizes, and Chicago and the Western States require the largest sizes. Goods manufactured for one market cannot be sold for the other, only in exceptional cases. The South use a shape peculiar to themselves, and not of large size.

PERSONAL.

Mark Twain having sold his interest in the Buffalo *Express*, has gone to Elmira to live, threatening to abandon pen-and-ink labor for the remainder of his life.

The Hon. Benj. Moran, the United States Charge d'Affaires at London, presented Lieutenant-General Sheridan, Brigadier-General Forsyth, and Charles Hoffman, of New York, to Queen Victoria, previous to the drawing-room held on the 28th ult., at Buckingham Palace, London.

Joe Jefferson, the great comedian, has arrived in Washington, and it is said will play an engagement there. He has been at the South, in Louisiana, for several months, and is represented as in fine health and spirits.

Rear Admiral William B. Shubrick, Chairman of the Light House Board, has been in service longer than any other officer of the navy, having entered the navy on the 26th of June, 1808, and his long service, therefore, nearly sixty-six years. Next to him is Rear Admiral Joseph Smith, who has seen sixty-one years' service. Both of these officers are now on the retired list. The oldest officer on the active list is Rear Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, who has been in service nearly fifty-nine years, having entered the navy in 1812.

The daughter of Baron Gerolt, Prussian Minister to this country, will shortly be married to Mr. Rogabee, the Grecian Minister at Washington. The first marriage will take place in Washington according to the rites of the Catholic Church, the second ceremony will take place in New York at the Greek Catholic Church, and the third ceremony will take place at the Greek Consulate, where a civil contract will be entered into.

A good story is told of a late college president near Boston. On one occasion the students substituted a large dictionary in place of the Bible, at the morning devotions. On opening the book he at once saw the situation, but he said nothing, and proceeded to the prayer, which he prolonged for an hour. The students got out of all patience, but they appreciated the sly remark of the venerable president on his retiring, that he "found all the words he needed in the volume they had placed on his desk."

EX-Governor Leland Stanford, who went to California from Albany, New York, about twenty years ago, is now said to be worth ten million dollars. He owns a line of Pacific steamships, three lines of stage coaches, thirteen gold mines, nineteen factories, forty-five farms, and several first-class hotels.

EX-Minister John Lothrop Motley and family are at the Hague, and settled into the residence which the Queen of Holland has placed at their disposal. It is called the "Kleine Loo," and is a charming old-fashioned villa, with beautiful garden adjoining, and communicating with the royal park.

DR. Abner Phelps, a graduate of William's College in the class of 1806, was the first man to seriously propose the building of railroads in this country. He is now residing at Grantville, near Boston, at the great age of ninety-six, and there may be those living who will see his prediction fulfilled, that "the railroad from Boston to Albany will one day be a street, lighted and lined with houses and stores."

A LEADING Western Democratic journal, in reviewing Senator Sumner's late St. Domingo speech, declares that since the days of Clay and Webster there has been no such oratory heard in the Senate Chamber. It says "it was grand in its surroundings, in its history, in its logic, in its purity of purpose, in its dignity, force and effect." We agree with that journal in considering it a speech of remarkable power and eloquence. But it was by no means indeed a speech as his oration on the barbarism of slavery, delivered on the same floor. The occasion was not so lofty, the subject not so supreme, the offense not so flagrant, the invective not so deserved. Neither Sumner has never equalled that effort. Does the journal from which we quote recollect what followed the delivery of that speech, and its own remarks concerning the subject? Does it think people will not see through its disguises, or imagine that this praise springs from love of Sumner instead of hatred toward Grant?

THE whipping post has recently been introduced, as a means of punishment for youthful offenders, at Hamilton, Canada. A correspondent gives an account of the lashing of two boys in accordance with the sentence of a magistrate. It is not stated what their offense was, but they were stripped to the waist and twenty lashes with a "cat" well laid on the sheriff standing by and counting the strokes. After their castigation the boys were ordered to their cells in the prison, to be discharged from custody "as soon as they were in a fit condition." The correspondent says it was the first case of lashing under the new law in that city, and adds, "we entertain no doubt that the effect will be most wholesome as a future prevention of juvenile crimes," whereupon a cotemporary well remarks, that the writer is unworthy the age in which he lives.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* advocates Senator Connell's bill to take from the State and to give to the cities the moneys accruing from the issuance of licenses. During 1870 there was paid into the State Treasury nearly $800,000 from the receipts of license taxes, and of this amount the liquor licenses of Philadelphia county alone contributed one-fourth, $200,000. The *Inquirer* says:

> At the present time the debt of the State is far below that of Philadelphia, and while the former yearly grows less the latter is increased daily. The State makes the traffic in rum and the multiplication of 1007 pauper and criminal population a legal business; it should, therefore, enter up the damages accruing to us from its bad laws, or it should permit us to retain the fees of pauperism and crime, in order to support the one and punish the other.

IT was probably Shepherd Knapp, the old and universally esteemed President of the Mechanics' Bank, New York, who was the Bank President reported to have resigned because of the illegitimate practices of this bank in Wall street speculations. The New York *Times* says: "We cannot well imagine that the wrong-doing itself, no less than its public exposure, was anything but pleasant to the Directors who, like Mr. Knapp, could not understand how any stock-jobber's account, however large its nominal liabilities, could be made really profitable to the bank at the expense of its good name and by fair dealing with the community and at the sacrifice of a proper sense of comity with its associated neighbors in the clearing-house.

"DINNER HORN."—Joshua Billings discourses thereon: "Dinner Horn." This is the oldest and most sakred horn there iz. It is set tow musik, and plays "Home, Sweet Home, about noon. It has bin listened tew with more rapturous delight than even Grafella's band haz. Yu kan hear it further than yu kan one ov Mr. Hodman's guns. It will arrest a man and bring him in quicker than a sheriff's warrent. It ken cuttoot eny other noize. It kauzes the deaf to hear, and the dum to shout for joy. Glorious old instrument! long may your lungs last!

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GAS FIXTURES.
Great Reduction in Prices.
Weldon & Kelly,
147 Wood Street,
Have just opened their
Spring Stock
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CONSISTING OF
CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, PILLARS, &c., &c.
Which for variety in style and elegant design, cannot be equalled by any other house West of the Mountains, now offering at
Eastern Manufacturers' Prices
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Special attention given to
Gas Fitting and Plumbing
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

DRY GOODS.

The People's Store,
55 and 57 FIFTH AVE.,
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PITTSBURGH,
ARE NOW SHOWING A COMPLETE LINE OF
DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
At the Lowest Possible Prices.
We invite every Lady to call and examine our Stock of Silks, Velvets, Shawls, Dress Goods, Percales, Piques, Printed Muslins, White Goods, Linens, Domestics, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cloths, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Corsets and Small Wares.
We warrant our Goods as represented and sell strictly on the One Price System.
Inspection and comparison of our prices will prove to every customer that One Price is not only the fairest and easiest but the only method by which you can obtain the best value.
ONE PRICE! CASH SALES! SMALL PROFITS!
Campbell,
Williamson
& Dick,
55 and 57 FIFTH AVENUE.
(MASONIC HALL BUILDING,)
PITTSBURGH.
N. B.—Wholesale Cash Buyers will find it to their interest to give us a call.

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Freehold Bank
And Building Association,
NO. 68 SMITHFIELD ST.,
Between Fourth Avenue and Diamond Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL.....$100,000 PRIVILEGE.....$200,000
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DEPOSITORS
Secured by Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Money Loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds, or other good Securities.
Married Women and Trust persons under age, by the Charter, can deposit money in their own name, and their money cannot be interfered with by any one but themselves.
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Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.
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ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

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Evergreens.
A Large and Splendid Stock of
FLOWERS OF ALL KINDS.
We supply our Customers with
Genuine Stock of the Best Quality, Warranted
CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS Furnished on Application at our Office, 137 LIBERTY STREET.
R. CUMMING & CO.,
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PILE REMEDY.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get it, for it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in the use.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.
Sight Drafts on London.

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Has Removed to its New Building, Corner of
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This Bank, already having a large business, invites Merchants, Bankers and other business people to open accounts with them, with the assurance of the most liberal dealing, consistent with safe banking.
JAS. LAUGHLIN, President.
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James Prescott & Sons,
Chimney Sweeps,
Attend to Setting Grates, Putting on Chimney Tops and Jobbing Bricklaying, and we have also a Magic Cooking Range, the very best in the market, and all work warranted and done promptly. All orders left at Toll House at the Suspension Bridge, or at his residence,
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The Dollar Savings Bank,
HAS REMOVED
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SPRING
Straw Hats,
Gimp Hats,
Hair Hats,
And Bonnets.
NOTIONS!
Kid Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,
Piques, Corsets,
At Lowest
IF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS CHASING ELSEWHERE.
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Wholesale Rooms, Nos. 72,
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A LARGE LINE OF
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CHOICE AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES AS CHEAP AS BEFORE THE WAR.
SPRING SHAWLS,
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Black and Brown Velveteens.
We wish also to direct the attention of our Customers and the Trade to the
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of our business. We offer, for the SPRING OF 1871, in addition to our usual Large Stock of
DRY GOODS,
FULL LINES OF
Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets,
Hoop Skirts, Woven Skirts,
Corset Skirts, Needles,
Umbrellas, Sun Umbrellas, Parasols,
Suspenders, Gum Webbing, Towels,
Shirts, Shirt Fronts, Handkerchiefs,
Skirt Braids, Velvet Ribbons,
Combs, Pins, Hooks and Eyes,
Shoe Laces, Wallets, Buttons,
Neck Ties and Bows, Paper Collars, Cuffs,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT LOW PRICES. ALSO,
White Goods, Plain Nainsooks,
Striped Nainsooks, Check Nainsooks,
White Piques, Buff Piques,
Plain Jaconets,
Tape Checks, Plain Swiss,
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54 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Fresh Arrival
AT
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78 and 80 Market Street.
A LARGE LOT OF CORSETS
AT 50 CENTS.
New Aprons, the Latest Styles,
Wide Flouncings in Great Variety.
Every Department Filled with Novelties
New Bows and Scarfs,
THE LATEST STYLES.
SUN SHADES, Pongee Linen and Silk.
A Large Lot of SUN SHADES, at $1 25, worth $2 00 and $2 00.
P. D. in Great Variety.
LADIES' UNDERWEAR, Skirts, Chemise and Night Dresses, a large assortment.
POINT, THREAD, VAL. and MALTESE LACES. LINEN TOWELING.
On sale Monday a Large Lot of British Half Hose, 20 cents per pair or $2 40 per dozen.
Every Article Warranted.
Gent's Furnishing Department well stocked.
Ladies' British Hose, at 25 cents.
Lace Sacques, Lace Collars, in great variety.
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DEPARTMENT.
HORNE & CO.
Have just opened a Large and Choice Assortment of
Millinery and Straw Goods,
To which they invite the attention of
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200 CASES
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MANY ENTIRELY NEW SHAPES.
300 BOXES
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS,
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All widths and shades, No. 1's to 100, of our own importation.
BONNET AND HAT FRAMES,
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Brown Sheetings,
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IN GREAT VARIETY.
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ALL STYLES AND PRICES.
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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, April 13, 1871.

Money matters to-day with the banks and discount houses generally were close for outside applicants, but rather easy for regular customers. The favorable turn in the Eastern money markets imparts a more confident feeling here, which will gradually develop greater ease to our local market. Private lenders are well supplied with money, but they are generally hard to please. They usually want "gilt edged" at from ten to twelve per cent.

—There is a good deal of inquiry for Valley 7-30 bonds and also Connellsville 7s. These securities a few months ago were quite plenty on the market; now they are very scarce. We have always contended in this column that they were prime investments, and we do not wonder at their being firmly held. Columbia Oil Company have announced a liberal dividend, which ought to have a favorable influence on the market value of the stock.

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¼
United States 6s of 1881	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½
United States 5-20s of 1864	112¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	113½
United States 10-40s	108¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112
Union Pacific Railroad	84½
Central Pacific Railroad	95½
Currency Pacifics	115¾

Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116½	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112¼	112¼	112¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112	112	112
10-40s	108¾	108½	108¾
Gold	110¼	110¼	110¼

The upward speculation in stocks in New York is well maintained, and in some instances prices have been advanced from 1 to 2 per cent. The opinion of Wall street is in favor of higher prices. Nearly every leading stock is cliqued, and a good "short" interest has been obtained during the past ten days, owing to the uncertainties in regard to the money market. This short interest makes a basis for the clique to operate on.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 13, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & H.	96⅝	96⅞	96⅞	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
Do. Scrip	92¾	93	93	93	93	93
Erie	21	20½	20¾	20¾	20½	20⅝
Reading	108	107¾	108	108¼	108¼	108¼
Harlem		128	128½			
Mich. Cent		121½	121			
Lake Shore	103	103	103⅛	103⅜	103⅜	103¼
Illinois Cent.		147		147½		
Clevel. & Pitts.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
C. & N. W.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Do. pref.	97	97	97½	97	97	97
Rock Island	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
St. Paul	62¾	61¾	62¼	61¾	61¾	61¾
Do. pref.	80	80	80	80	80	80
Ft. W. & Chicago	62¾	62¾		62¾		
Do. pref.		99½		99½		
Fort Wayne	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Ohio & Miss.	31½	31½	31½	31¾	32¼	32¼
Chic. & Alton		118½		119		
Do. pref.				119		
R. I. & A.		106½		106¾		
N. J. Central		104		104		
Dunlap		56		56		
W. U. Tel.		68		68		
Quicksilver		36¼		36¼		
Pacific Mail	42¾	43¼	43¾	43½	43¾	43¾
Adams Ex.		45		45		
Wells F. Ex.		43		43		
American Ex.		85		85		
U. S. Ex.		46		46		
Gold	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼

Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	64½
Philadelphia and Erie	28¾
Lehigh Navigation	35¾
Catawissa preferred	44¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	50½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59¼
North Pennsylvania Railroad	45¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	118½
Schuylkill Navigation	17¾
Reading	54

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; also Fire Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory note or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 13, 1871.

We have little new or interesting with regard to the general markets. Prices continue uniform, with a daily augmenting trade reported. The spring trade has fairly set in, and merchants and manufacturers are "busy as beavers" attending to the wants of country and city dealers. Stocks of all kinds are held in ample supply, and are sold at a low margin of profit. Prices from the rural districts are arriving freely and making liberal investments, finding they can do as well in Pittsburgh as in Philadelphia or New York. The produce and local markets are abundantly supplied.

Below find the quotations unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—We are reported sales at $5@6 for choice ₰ barrel. Common ₰2 50@3 00 ₰ bbl; receipts 46 bbls.

APPLE JUICE—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $10 50 ₰ doz: in kegs and firkins 70@80c ₰ gal.

ASHES—Soda Ash, 4@4½ ₰ cent., 3½@4c; common, 48 ₰ cent., 3¾c; Potash 7@7½c; Pearls 9 @9½c ₰ lb.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for strictly prime butter, and we are reported sales at 30@35c per lb; inferior 18@20c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Prices nominal at $2 50@2 75 ₰ cwt.

BRAN CORN—Regular sales at 5@6c ₰ bbl.

BEANS—We report an active demand, with regular sales of small navy $1 90@2 00 per bushel.

BESWAX—Market firm; sales at 30@31c ₰ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner ½-lb cans, ₰ doz, $1 75; ¼-lb cans, $2 25; 1-lb cans, $3. 5-lb cans, $16.

BAR LEAD.—Sales in a regular way at 10¼c per lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—We have no change to note in prices, and continue to quote: Plain shoulders, 9c; sugar-cured shoulders, 10½c; canvassed do 11c; ribbed, clear, do 12c; do; breakfast bacon, 15@15½c; sugar cured-hams 15¾c; canvassed do 16c. Dried beef, 19@19½c. Prime kettle rendered lard, in tierces, 12½c; buckets, 14c; kegs, 13¾@14c: country 'and 11@12. Mess pork, $21 00 ₰ bbl.

CHEESE—Supply light; N. Y. Goshen, 18@19c; Sch; Ohio Goshen, 17¾@18½c; Ohio Factory 16@17c; Western Reserve, 15½@16c; Hamburg. Receipts 105 boxes.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $6 50@7; Philadelphia $5 50.

CORN MEAL—The market is inactive, and we quote ₰ bbl at $3 25; 90 ₰ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Belle berries $25 ₰ barrel; other varieties at $12@15 ₰ bbl.

CARBON OIL—Sales standard brands at 21@22c.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; star, full weight, 19c; short weights, 17c; stearine 19½c ₰ lb.

COAL—We are reported sales anthracite by the car load at 6½c@10 ₰ bu.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic at $3 00@3 50 ₰ bbl. Beeson's Phœnix hydraulic $3 50@3 75 ₰ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, quarters at 9½@10c; halves 18@14c; milked fruit 10½@11c. Apples—quarters 6c@7c; sliced 8½@9c ₰ lb. These rates were for a good article.

RAISINS—Prices at the firm at 14@15c ₰ dozen for strictly fresh.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants 12c ₰ lb; prunes 13½c; Valencia raisins 15c; layer raisins $3 25 per box.

FEATHERS—Sales live geese feathers No. 1 80c ₰ lb to 62½c.

FLOUR.—Receipts 447 barrels. Prices firm and unchanged. National mill, (white wheat) in barrels $8 16: in sacks $7 80; Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $7 40, in sacks $7 10; Morning Glory, in barrels $7 00, in sacks $6 75; Iron City, in barrels $7 25; in sacks $6 95. The store rates for standard western brands were as follows: Choice spring $7 00; choice Minnesota or Ohio, choice winter $7 00 ₰ bbl, sacks $6 75; fancy do $7 25 ₰ bbl; sacks $7 00.

GRAIN—Receipts since our last as follows: Oats, 284 sacks; rye, 257 sacks; barley, 150 sacks; wheat, 328 sacks; corn, 417 sacks. Prices are unchanged and firm. Wheat, white, 91 seat 93@1 05 per bush—the mills being the principal operators. Oats are steady but not very active; prices unchanged. We are noted sales on wharf and from depot at 55@56c; store, 58@60c per bush. Corn is devoid of animation; buyers are not anxious to invest; sales 2 cars car at 68@69c; 2 do shelled, 70c—some lots having sold at 72c. Rye—market firm but not active; the current rates were 90@95c per bush. Barley dull; prices are entirely too unsettled to quote correctly, so we omit them.

GROCERIES—This department of trade continues very active, and we are reported of trade continues the following figures:

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice 11¼c; prime 10¾c; good 9¾c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 13¾c; prime 12c; good 10½c.

Refined Sugars—Hards 13¾c. Refined sugars active at an advance of ¼c: A. 12¾c; B 12¾c; extra C 12¼c; C yellow 12¼c; Hamburg, crushed, hhds, 12¼c.

Syrups—H and E 72c: white honey 65c: silverdrips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 19c; prime 18½c; good 16½@17c; fair 15½@16c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c; G. P. fancy $1 40; good $1 20; prime $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@75c; Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70c ₰ lb. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Strait pepper 21c. Pimento 17c. Cloves 26c. Cassia 50c.

Rice—Firm and higher; sales choice Carolina at 9½c; prime 9c. Rangoon 8c.

HAY—The supply is scarce equal to the demand, and we are reported sales from wagon at $14@19 ₰ ton; inland, wharf, 14@16.

HOPS—Owing to the light supply the prices are firm, and we are reported sales new crop at 23@25c ₰ lb.

HIDES—Green salted hides (all weights) fetch 14½ @15½c; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted kip 14@16; do calf 14@15c. Dry Flint nominal at 20@22c.

HORSES—Regular sales at 200@300 per lb.

HOMINY—Sales in a regular way at 3c @3 50 per bush.

LIME—There is more inquiry, and sales are reported at $2 25 ₰ bbl for Cleveland white, and $1 75 for Eastern.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh, No. 1 $1 08@1 10, No. 2 90@ 95c; Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained, $1 10 per gallon.

MILL FEED—We are reported sales choice middlings at $2 00 ₰ cwt; seconds, $1 75; shorts, $1 30; rye shorts, $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 65; chopped corn, $1 60; bolted corn meal, 85 per bushel.

MAPLE MOLASSES AND SUGAR—Regular sales are made at $1 60@1 75 per gallon—sugar 16@18c ₰ pound.

ONIONS—Old stock dull and nominal; sets are held firmly at $7 00@8 00 per barrel.

POTATOES—Prices have a downward tendency; sales peach blows at $1 25 ₰ bushel; Jersey sweets firm $5 00 per barrel.

PAPER—The market is very steady at the following quotations: Printing, rag, 13@14c ₰ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manilla, 12@13c.

PEANUTS—There is a good demand and New Tennessee sell readily at 6@8c.

PEAS—There is a slightly improved demand, and we are reported sales at $1 75 per bush.

RYE FLOUR—Little demand, and prices unchanged; we quote at $6 50 per barrel.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Sales ¼ 75 cans $1 50; ½ lb 90; 1 lb $6 00 per dozen.

RAGS—Regular sales at 4@4½c ₰ lb.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c per ₰ lb.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; the

SEEDS—The lateness of the season has its effects on the demand for seeds, and prices are weak. We quote C overseed $7 00@7 50 ₰ bushel; timothy $6 50 @7 00; flaxseed $2 00@2 25.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 50 per half gross.

SOAP—Colgate's sterling soap, $8 75 per box; Babbitt's, 10c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical for all description olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c ₰ lb.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3½c ₰ lb.

TALLOW—There is a better inquiry, with sales of refined at 8½@8¾c ₰ lb; Pittsburgh rendered 9c.

TOMATOES—New tomatoes may be had for 2 50 ₰ box, (8¾ ¾ peck); and sales at that price.

TURNIPS—Dull sale at 50@55c ₰ bushel.

WOODENWARE—Pails, 2 hoop, ₰2 35; 3 hoop ₰2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 3 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 3 hoops, $8 50. Washboards ₰2 75.

WILLOWS—Sales of Kentucky Willows at 10c ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c; common rectified 95c; proof rectified $1 01; rye and corn $1 05@1 10 ₰ gal; old Monongahela whisky $4 00 ₰ gal., as to age.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 12, 1871.

We resume our report of the live stock market for the week ending Wednesday, April 12, 1871. In closing our report for last week we remarked that the buyers had lately got the best of it, and that up till the time of writing, Wednesday noon, not many cattle had changed hands; but during Wednesday afternoon and Thursday the sellers and buyers were nearer together in their respective views on the value of cattle, and some sales were made, and by Friday nearly all the cattle in the yards were sold, and the feeling better than during the early part of the week. On Saturday very little was done in the yards, in fact, were almost deserted. On Monday the arrivals of cattle were fair but not much trading was done, although some few car loads were sold to go to the Baltimore market. On Tuesday a few buyers arrived from Philadelphia, and with them came the news of bad markets. This state of feeling invariably makes the buyers act bearish, and such was the case yesterday. Although the arrivals were but fair and not an over supply of cattle in the market, yet buyers were not anxious to purchase, except at prices a great deal lower than last week, and under these circumstances matters were very dull in the cattle market, and not a single hoof changed hands yesterday. To-day a few more buyers came from the East, but as yet not much is doing. Cattle are being held at about last week's figures, and buyers are endeavoring to have concessions made, consequently sellers and buyers are too far apart in their views, and the feeling uncertain and bad.

Stock Cattle.

This is the only kind of stock which sells readily at the present time. This fact is no doubt owing to their scarcity. The demand for stock cattle by the farmers of this and surrounding counties is quite large; but they are hard to get in the West to bring here and sell at prices our farmers are willing to pay, which is about 5½c. Stock cattle have been selling readily in Chicago for some time past at from 5 to 5½c for fair stock cattles, and until the market gets lower there, and the demand for them falls off, we do not look to find many on our market here.

Below find quotations for all classes of cattle: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500, steers, $6 50@7 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 00@6 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 25@6; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4 50@5 25; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $5@5 75.

Hogs.

The report of hogs for last week indicated a declining market, and we advanced our views, judging from surrounding circumstances, that the market would get lower, and such has proved to be the case. For a month past the market has been going down slowly and steadily. Last week the market was a bad one, and we thought that we could hardly have a worse one, but this week business in the hog pens is almost at a stand still, and very little is doing—buyers occasionally will go and look over the pens, but then you know it is only to see if the hogs are getting any fatter after being in the pens for weeks. To-day the market is very bad and it is almost impossible to sell hogs at any price, and we might in this connection remark that hogs are lower to-day than at any time for several years, and prospects are uncertain. It is almost impossible to tell how the market will turn. Below we give sales and quotations: Extra Philadelphia, $6 50; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $6; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220 $5 75; rough to common, $5 50.

Sheep.

The run of sheep this week has been heavy. Last week the run was also heavy, and the market a bad one, with the supply largely exceeding the demand. The same state of affairs exists in the sheep pens this week; a heavy supply, and buyers purchasing slowly and at lower prices, knowing very well that the number of sheep on sale is large, they are bearing down heavily. The market will not be any better the balance of the week. Below find quotations: Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $6 25@6 50; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $6 00@6 12½; mean to common 70 to 75 lbs, $5 00@5 25; shorn, $3 50@5 25.

Cattle.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
T Lamb	55	41,400	$5 off $6 60
Klemens & A	55	40,500	6 60
T Lamb	6	6,580	6 50
W Kelly	54	37,150	6 50
Klemens & A	51	41,210	6 50
Klemens & A	3	3,480	$1 off 6 50
W Kelly	6	6,835	5 25
J Snyder	10	10,410	6 50
Wm Kelly	16	20,560	6 50
Klemens & Kirk	67	65,940	6 65
Klemens & Kirk	56	60,610	6 80
E T Van Vorhis	5	3,440	5 50

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

George Badder	3	4,110	7 75
Kaplee & Bro	18	22,330	7 75
Taylor & S	16	19,100	6 87
M Hoffman	10	12,000	7 00
J. Schussler	13	17,100	7 00

H. RALLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

England	15	15,330	7 12
G. Fritz	18	21,550	6 50

HOGS.

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price
Imhoff & Co	26	5,620	8 6 56
Imhoff & Co	37	4,420	6 56
Imhoff & Co	51	9,010	5 25
Imhoff & Co	50	12,230	6 75
Imhoff & Co	76	15,440	6 75
Imhoff & Co	100	11,060	6 65
Imhoff & Co	22	3,180	6 65
Imhoff & Co	69	12,640	6 65
John F. Reyenthaler	179	42,350	6 70
John F. Reyenthaler	22	4,390	6 80
John F. Reyenthaler	53	18,880	6 60
John F. Reyenthaler	64	12,670	6 50
Jarrett & Bro	60	13,250	6 90
S. Roberts	130	29,020	6 85
W. Hedges	33	5,050	6 75
W. Hedges	53	9,960	6 75
D. Rothschild	68	11,590	6 80
G. W. Garrison	45	10,200	6 80
Erhman & Co	100	20,750	6 60

SMITH AND WATSON SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
H. Erisman	76	11,800	6 25
H. Erisman	6	1,130	6 25
H. Erisman	62	9,340	6 10
J. Reyenthaler	72	2,440	6 60
Imhoff & Co	27	1,240	6 50
A. A. Gillett	20	3,660	5 87
A. A. Gillett	3	1,410	6 25
Slayline	10	2,100	6 25

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
J. Needy	61	9,230	6 60
Imhoff & Co	30	7,260	6 60
W. Newport	139	20,250	6 12
W. Newport	8	820	6 00
E. Smith	35	6,140	6 00
E. Smith	44	5,960	6 50
Voetter & B	102	21,660	6 55
E. Smith	11	2,730	6 50
J. F. Reenthaler	84	20,230	6 50
J. F. Reenthaler	31	6,260	6 50
E. Smith	11	2,650	6 00
Imhoff & Co	219	57,960	6 25
W. Hedges	123	23,040	6 00
W. Hedges	23	3,940	6 00

SHEEP.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Erisman & Co	372	32,030	6 25
Erisman & Co	190	16,460	6 25
Erisman & Co	186	15,190	6 25
Ahern	20	1,960	5 25
Davis	185	15,660	5 80
Davis	218	17,760	6 00
Davis	204	16,660	5 75
John Lugd	100	7,690	6 20

SMITH & WATSON SOLD TO

H Little	80	1,310	6 25
Hilpple	26	1,890	4 35
J Erwin	20	1,470	4 35
J Latta	77	6,190	4 35
A Hines	60	5,240	5 65
S Pancost	96	7,400	4 00
H Erisman	102	8,750	6 25
H Erisman	98	8,070	6 25

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
W. Alcorn	58	4,010	80 37
John Dunn	75	6,830	6 00
John Drum	169	19,440	6 00
John Drum	81	9,190	6 00
S F Pancoast	149	14,260	6 20

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

Name.	No.	Weight.	Price.
John Latta	127	8,420	$4 70
J. Lynd	221	17,420	4 50
J. Irwin	30	2,280	4 50
E. H. Davis	196	15,070	4 50
E. H. Davis	203	17,900	4 50
E. H. Davis	102	9,000	4 50
E. H. Davis	223	19,020	5 00
E. H. Davis	183	14,170	6 00
Klemens & A	178	20,870	6 50
C. K. Ward	400	31,760	6 12
Erisman & Z	201	24,050	6 65

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

April 12.—In the absence of any active demand for pig iron, prices are rather weak, and sales are few. Furnaces show a disposition to sell at best prices now obtainable, in view of an early resumption by the coal miners; the general impression being that all difficulties will be settled soon. In bar iron we hear of small transactions, and prices do not rule high, though the recent advance abroad will tend to stiffen prices materially. Old rails are in active request, and sales have been effected at $46, gold, to arrive. Scrap iron is wanted at $40 to $41. We quote:

Pig iron, American, No 1 foundry ..... $ 00@35 00
Pig iron, American, No 2 foundry ..... 32 00@33 00
Pig iron, American, gray forge ..... 31 00@32 00
Pig iron, American, white and mottled ..... 28 00@29 00
Pig iron, Scotch, foam yard ..... 33 00@35 00
Pig iron, Scotch, to arrive ..... 32 00@33 00
Bar iron, refined 75 00 77 50
Bar iron, rerolled ..... 70 00@72 50
Rails, at the mills ..... 68 00@69 00
Old rails, on the spot (gold) ..... 00 00@46 00
Old rails, to arrive (gold) ..... 40 00@46 00
Scrap iron, No 1 wrought ..... 40 00@41 00
Scrap iron, to arrive ..... 39 00@40 00

Prices of pig iron manufactured in the Schuylkill and Lehanon Valleys. Specially reported by Franklin Dundore, Esq., 320 Walnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12, 1871.

Foundry No 1 A, f o b, in Philadelphia, in ten tons lots $36 00
Foundry No. A, f o b, in Philadelphia, in ten tons lots 35 00
Foundry No. 1 B, f o b, in Philadelphia, in ten tons lots 34 00
Foundry No. 1 A, f o b, in Philadelphia, in 100 ton lots 35 00
Foundry No. A, f o b, in Philadelphia, in 100 ton lots 34 00
Foundry No. 1 B, f o b, in Philadelphia, in 100 tons lots 33 00
Gray Forge Neutral, f o b, in Philadelphia, in 100 ton lots 31 00
Mottled Neutral, f o b, in Philadelphia, in 100 tons lots 31 00
White Neutral, f o b, in Philadelphia, in 100 ton lots 31 00
Gray Forge Red Short (or Cornwall ores), in 100 tons lots 32 00
Mottled Red Short (or Cornwall ores), in 100 tons lots 31 00
White Red Short 29 00

—*Bulletin of American Association.*

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, April 13.—Flour—Demand light. Wheat held firm; No 1 red winter $1 06; No. 2 held at $1 01. Corn steady at 62c. Oats dull and lower; offered at 50c without buyers. Crude petroleum dull and nominal at 24½c; refined quiet at 21½c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, April 13, 1871.

REMARKS—The market continues dull and very weak; prices unsatisfactory, dealers being wide apart in their views, notwithstanding the fact that buyers refuse to pay the figures demanded, unless for lots to fill previous contracts. All things considered the market don't look to be in a very healthy condition.

CRUDE.

The following are the nominal rates: Spot, 10½c; April 10½c; sellers' option till July, 10½@10¾c; buyers' option till July, 11c; sellers' option all year, 10½c; buyers' option all year, 12½c.

SALES.

3,000 bbls, sellers' option till July 10¾c

REFINED.

The market, so far as relates to refined, appears to have come to a stand still. Buyers refuse to pay the figures, whilst holders are not disposed to make any further concessions. Thus the matter stands. We quote: Bonded, Spot, 23c; April, 23¼c; May, 24c; June, 24½c; July, 24¾c; buyers' option till July, 24¾c.

[Per Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, April 13.—The *Herald* says: The market was a shade weaker yesterday, though no important change in prices marked; but buyers were offering less, and holders remain firm at prices from 5 to 10c above the best bids made. Upon the lower creek $2 95 was bid, with sellers holding at $3 04@3 05. Upon the upper creek the same prices were bid, with sellers at $4 at the close.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek		$4 00	
500 bbls upper creek		4 00	
500 bbls upper creek		4 00	
1,000 bbls upper creek		4 00	
1,000 bbls upper creek, seller 60 days		4 00	
1,500 bbls upper creek, seller 60 days		4 00	
1,500 bbls upper creek, seller 60 days		4 00	
1,000 bbls lower creek		4 00	
500 bbls lower creek		4 00	
500 bbls Ronsville		4 00	
250 bbls Ronsville		4 00	
500 bbls Ronsville, h. g		4 00	
1,000 bbls Oil City, 46 gravity		4 20	
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity		4 25	
1,000 bbls Oil City, S. O. to May 31st		4 25	

NEW YORK, April 13—Closing on 19th.—Crude in bulk firm at 13½c. There is small inquiry for refined, and in the absence of important inquiry the market has again been very slack; a few lots have been worked off to shippers; we quote at 25½c; sales of 2,500 bbls at 23¾c, and 1,500 bbls, May, at 24c. On Philadelphia delivery the market has been very dull, but at a slight concession a few parcels were placed; the sales embrace 2,500 bbls refined on spot at 22½c, and 1,000 bbls, each June and July, at 23½c; 2,000 bbls for June 24½c; 1,000 bbls buyers' option up to July at 24¾@24¾c.

OIL CITY, April 13.—Market dull and declining; 47 gravity held at $3 95@4 00 on lower creek, and $4 10 @4 15 at Oil City.

TITUSVILLE, April 13.—Market quiet and firm at $4 00 on upper creek.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—Market quiet; S. W. 23c; crude 12½c; cases 28c; futures, June and July, 25½c; July $4¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 13.—Market quiet and weak; asking $4; offering $3 95.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PARKER'S LANDING, April 13.—Market very quiet at $4 05.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 13.—Market quiet and dull at about $3 90; no transactions.

TIDIOUTE, April 13.—Market quiet, with small inquiry; greatly above prices.

PLEASANTVILLE, April 13.—Market very dull at 23@23½c for refined.

ROUSEVILLE, April 13.—Market quiet and dull; asking $4; buyers offering $3 90 to $3 95.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Market dull and quiet; refined 23¾c; crude 13¾c and nominal.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Excelsior Oil Works	70	Triumph Oil Works	60
Fisher & Co	60	Hillman, Irwin & Co	220
Sunbeam Oil Works	80	Sunbeam Oil Works	284
Reed & Co	60	Fisher & Co	60
Sprague Oil Works	80	Sprague Refinery	180
Fisher & Co	1,026	C B Palmer	60
Total			3,092

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

J B Barbour to Excelsior Refinery, 160 barrels.
J B Barbour to Triumph Oil Works, 80 barrels.
J B Barbour to Wheeler & Co, 80 barrels.
Wm Stewart to Liberty Oil Works, 226 barrels.
Wm Stewart to Sunbeam Oil Works, 154 bbls.
Duncan & Young to Sunbeam Oil Works, 154 bbls.
Duncan & Young to Fairview Oil Works, 154 barrels.
Duncan & Young to Model Oil Works, 228 barrels.
B E & G to Faber & Co, 1,020 barrels.

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, April 12, 1871.

W M McKelvy, 558 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Montgomery & Co., 495 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Forsythe Bros, 416 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Braun & Wagner, 305 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Fulton, Marvin & Co, 165 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
John Spear & Co, 50 bbls refined to Tack Brothers & Co, Philadelphia.
Total shipments refined for the day, bbls 1,905
Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.
Elkins, Bly & Co, 150 bbls refined, to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Merrifield, H & Co, 603 barrels to Logan Bros, Philadelphia.
Total ..... 653 bbls.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 13, 1871.

REMARKS—The general features of the market are about the same as at our last report. The weather is pleasant and the spring trade fairly commenced. And it may be added that the expectations of the most sanguine are about to be realized. There is great activity in all branches of trade and commerce more so than has been noted for years so early in the season. Pittsburgh merchants and manufacturers are wide awake to their interests, and with a view of drawing trade here, sell goods at a small margin of profit. This is the proper course to pursue. Country dealers, once assured, by actual experiment, that they can do as well here as in the East, will not incur the expense nor lose the time going there. Below find a carefully corrected list of prices:

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 13, 1871.

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	12	Juniata B	11 c
Anchor A	12 c	Anchor C	11½c
Eagle Extra	12 c	Duquesne	11 c
Conewago	11½c	Glenhow	10½c
Idaho	11½c	Pennsylvania	10½c
Cumberland	11½c	Greenwich	9 c
Pittsburgh Family	11½c	Allegheny	10 c
Walnut Creek	11½c	White Fawn	8½c

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	11 c	Mourning	10 c
Merrimack W	12 c	Richmond	10 c
Cocheco	10 c	Orientals	10 c
Americans	10 c	Gloucester	10 c
Snyder	10 c	Garnet	10 c
Conestoga	10 c	Troy	6½c
Lancaster	10 c	Allen Pinks	10½c
Simpsetta	7½c	Pacifics	10½c
Shirtings	10 c		

DELAINES.

Pacific	18@	Hamilton	18@ c
Manchester	18@	c Armures	18@19c

GINGHAMS.

| | |

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

A DULL DAY IN CONGRESS.

Commissioner Pleasanton Victimized by a First of April Hoax—Candidates for Supervising Inspector General, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1871.

The Senate debate during the day has been of a very ordinary and uninteresting character. To-night Nye and Blair and Stewart had a sharp interchange of compliments. Nye sent up to be read an account of outrages in the South, when Blair sent up a description of the operations of vigilance committees in Nevada, and called for an amendment to control these Nevada Ku-Klux. Stewart defended the work of these committees as in the interest of law and order, instead of outrage and oppression. Nye followed, and with Blair kept up this peculiar interchange of civilities for some time, to the great interest if not instruction of the galleries. The understanding is that Edmunds is to have the floor at one o'clock to-morrow to close the debate.

The House

Did not finish the defeciency bill, as the debate over concurring with the Senate on the report of the law fixing the meeting of Congress on the 4th of March, occupied more time than was expected. The vote on the amendment stood 96 to 98, but it was afterwards ascertained that one vote was wrongly cast, and the vote probably 100 to 98. A motion will be made to-morrow to reconsider the bill with instructions to strike out the paragraph of repeal. The friends of retaining the law feel quite confident to-night that repeal will fail.

Commissioner Pleasanton Victimized.

Commissioner Pleasanton has just received a report upon the alleged explosion of a distillery near Ripley, Ohio, on April 1st. When the telegraph announced the explosion, search was made at the Bureau on the list of registered distilleries to ascertain its situation and the parties interested. No record of it could be found, whereupon orders were sent to Supervisor Cowan to have the matter fully investigated, in the belief that the establishment in question was illicit. General Cowan sent an agent to the district, and then for the first time the Department ascertained that the report was an April hoax.

The Purchase of Indian Goods.

Commissioner Parker has gone to New York to assist at the opening of proposals and examination of samples for annual purchases. The Indian Commissioners are all to meet there on the day for awarding contracts, and will remain with General Parker till the whole work is done.

Revenue Change.

The transfer of Supervisor Emery from Tennessee to Kentucky was made for the purpose of giving a place at home to Hon. Wm. R. Stokes, ex-Representative. This will throw out Gen. Speed Fry.

Supervising Inspector General.

There are now about twenty-five candidates for the position of Supervising Inspector General under the new steamboat law. The selection will probably be made in a few days.

Schenck-Campbell Contest.

A petition was presented in the House to-day by Mr Shellabarger, asking for an extension of time for taking evidence in the Schenck-Campbell contested election case. It was referred to the committee. The petitioners claim that they have additional evidence of irregularities in the election which will unseat Col. Campbell.

Important to Wholesale Liquor Dealers.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued an order revoking the order by which wholesale liquor dealers are obliged to use form No. 52, known as the coupon book, in keeping accounts of spirits received and sent out. The order takes effect May 1st. A revised form, much simplified, has been prepared, and will be sent out in a few days with the order. Those having the old form on hand will be allowed to use them until all are used, when procure new forms, and from any source they see fit.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1871.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO OUST CAMPBELL.

Certain citizens of the Third district of Ohio, now represented by Lewis D. Campbell, represent to the Committee on elections that they have discovered new evidence to show that Campbell is not entitled to the seat. The period fixed by law for taking testimony having expired, further time will not be allowed. Argument will be heard to-morrow. Gen. Schenck is not a party to the contest.

NO MORE LOANING.

The President has ordered that in future, heads of Departments shall grant leaves of absence to Territorial officers only for reasons of the most urgent general character, and then only for the shortest possible time.

THAT FIGHT IN TEXAS.

The War Department has not yet received information concerning the reported conflict between United States troops and Mexicans on the Texas border.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Executive Committee of the National Photographers' Association has completed arrangements for an annual meeting and exhibition in Philadelphia, to commence on the 6th of June and continue a week. At least one thousand photographers are expected to be present from all sections.

The steamship Anedale, carrying southward the last San Francisco European mail, to January 15th, was wrecked near Tarawaki. The passengers and mail were saved. She ran ashore in a fog, owing to deviation of the compass, and the vessel became hopelessly wrecked on the coast of Otago. All hands were lost with the exception of the Captain.

The late cold storm has not damaged the fruit in Kansas. The prospect throughout the State for a bountiful crop of fruit, and grain was never better. Immigration into this State promises to largely exceed that of any previous year.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 13, 1871.

PIGEON SHOOTING MATCH.

The pigeon shooting match to-day at Greenville, N. J., between John Taylor, of this city, and Fletcher Tomers, of California, was won by the former. Taylor hit 79 and missed 16 birds; Tomer hit 72 and missed 22.

RAILWAY MATTERS

CHICAGO AND LEAVENWORTH ROAD OPENED.

LEAVENWORTH, April 13.—The Chicago and Leavenworth Railroad was formally opened to-day by an excursion from Leavenworth to Cameron.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—River twenty-two feet, having fallen eighteen inches, with eighty feet bridge-space. Arrived—Dove No. 2, Kentucky river; Edinburgh, Red river. Departed—Dove No. 2, Kentucky river; St. Marys, New Orleans; Messenger, Pittsburgh. Clear and cool.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 13.—River falling slowly, having fallen three inches since last report, with five feet eleven inches in the canal. Cloudy and warm. No business and but little prospects. Arrived—Aboona, St. Louis; Minnehaha, Cincinnati; Ironsides and barges, Pittsburgh; J. H. Groesbeck, New Orleans. Departed—Aboona, J. H. Groesbeck, Cincinnati; Minnesota, Memphis; Ironsides and barges, St. Louis; Nightingale, Arkansas river; Mary Houston, New Orleans.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, April 13.—Weather cloudy and pleasant. River falling slowly. Arrived—Ben Franklin, Cairo and return; Potomac, Cincinnati to New Orleans; Bowling Green, Bowling Green and return; J. S. Neal and barges and Gazelle, Lake No. 1509's barges, up; Lorena, St. Louis to Pittsburgh; Mary Ament, Cameltoin and barges; Tarascon, Louisville and return; Mollie Ragon, from Nashville. Business dull.

Cairo.

CAIRO, April 13.—Port list to-day: General Anderson, St. Louis to Mound City, 4 A. M.; City of Alton, Cairo to New Orleans, 4 A. M.; Alaska, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 4 A. M.; Belle of St. Louis, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 4 A. M.; Comet, St. Louis to Ohio river; Grand Tower, St. Louis to Memphis, 6 P. M.; Anna, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 9 P. M.; Idlewild, Evansville packet, 7 P. M. River fell four inches; cloudy; mercury 60.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—Arrived—Argonaut, Tennessee river; S. S. Merrill, Pittsburgh; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Belle of Memphis, Memphis; Gilmore and barges, Ohio river; Sallie, Illinois river; Kansas City, Stone and Mohawk Belle, Illinois river. Departed—Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Phil. Sheridan, St. Paul; Bismarck, New Orleans; Emilie La Barge, Omaha; Wm. J. Lewis, Kansas City; Julia, Vicksburg; Beaver and barges, Illinois river. River rising slowly. Weather pleasant.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 13.—Clear and pleasant. River falling steadily. Departed—City of Chester, St. Louis; City of Alton, New Orleans; Longworth, Sam. Hale, Cincinnati; Colorado, Vicksburg; R. C. Gray, Arkansas.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, April 13.—Down—C. R. Church and Shreve; last night, Wicks, Up—John Kyle and John Kilgour. Warm and rainy. River stationary.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—Departed—Rigley, Warner, Pittsburgh; Shannon, Cincinnati. Weather cloudy and warm.

EARLY DAYS OF RAILROADING.

Interesting Reminiscences of the Oldest Conductor in Pennsylvania.

[From the Columbia, Pa., Courant.

Captain Wm. Hambright, one of the passenger conductors on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, is at this time the oldest employee in that capacity, having been in active service longer than any other conductor in the State. He is yet as smart and active as many of our young men at twenty-one. He runs regularly every alternate day on the train leaving Columbia at 5:20 A. M., and conducts the Columbia accommodation the intervening time. He is a strict disciplinarian—likes every one of his subordinates to perform their respective duties to the letter; and will have things right and run his train on time if it can be accomplished at all. He may, perhaps, sometimes, seem to the passenger, grump and harsh, but he never loses his self-control or manliness. He is always the same gentlemanly conductor, though stern and resolute when necessity demands it. He has no addresses a passenger or an employee he means what he says, especially when he lowers that dark brow.

Mr. Hambright was born in the city of Lancaster, and is now sixty-two years of age. In early life he followed the humble, though significant occupation of printer. He stuck type on the Lancaster *Gazette*, with Hugh Maxwell, and the knowledge he received while employed at the "Art preservative of all Arts" he asserts he never will forget. Indeed, he looks back with the pride and satisfaction to the days when he united the type with "boxing gloves," and pulled the rounce of the old "Hamage" himself.

In conversation with the gentleman, a few evenings since, he gave us some interesting reminiscences relative to railroading in very olden times. Mr. Hambright commenced his career as conductor by taking the first train that ever left the city of Lancaster in 1853, after which time he ran regularly, and has been employed nearly all the time since, as passenger conductor on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. He then acted as conductor, brakeman and engineer; his compensation being eighteen dollars per month which was considered good wages at that time. His train of horse cars would leave Lancaster at five o'clock, P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia about two o'clock the next morning, making twelve hours for the journey; and the fare charged was 25 50, Stoppages were frequent, from the fact that passengers lived every fifteen or twenty miles. At times they would be greatly delayed by the severity of the weather, the winters in those times being much colder than at the present day. There was no fire in the cars, and when a stop was made for any length of time, the conductor would make for the nearest hay stack or barn for the purpose of procuring straw or hay to strew over the floor of the cars in order to make his passengers more comfortable—himself riding outside, the cars generally being packed so full that it could scarcely gain admission. Down grade the horses were always kept at a full gallop. Horseflesh was very cheap then—sometimes five very good animals could be purchased for $100. In the year 1853 a locomotive, built by Norris, was brought from Philadelphia to Lancaster in wagons; why it was not brought by rail we did not learn; however, the wonderful machine was put upon the track, and fired up in presence of an immense assemblage of spectators. It appears the enterprise was not very successful, as it would run a short distance and then halt; then a number of muscular men would lend their assistance by pushing. Every device was resorted to to make the "critter" go, but all to no purpose. Sometime after this three small engines were purchased in England and sent over, which answered all purposes for which they were intended, one of which is in use at the present time in York, Pa., sawing wood.

The Harrisburg and Portsmouth Railroad, as was then called, being laid on string pieces of wood, using flat bar iron fastened down with spikes, it was necessary to carry hammer and spikes on the engine. Very often spikes would come out from the end of the bar, causing the ends of the same to stick up, which were termed "snake heads," and the engineer would be obliged to stop and spike down before attempting to pass over. Information had to be given the engineer, before starting, where stops were to be made. Our informant thought that method of stopping the train entirely too troublesome and inconvenient. Here we may state that to Mr. Hambright belongs the credit of inventing the bell and rope system, for signaling engineers. He got permission from his "boss" to put his idea of the thing into practicable shape. Procuring a rope and common dinner bell, he attached the latter near the engineer (no house being over the locomotive at that time), then stretched the rope over the top of the cars, over after that and up to the present time, bell-ropes have been in vogue, though in a more approved style than the one just described.

Conductors were not required to make reports at the end of each trip, as is now practiced; they would hand over the gold and silver—perhaps two or three hundred dollars or more—to the clerk, who would enter it in a book, provided for the purpose, somewhat in this wise: "Conductor Hambright, so many dollars," and that was all the formality about it. Checks for baggage were not issued, but when the cars arrived in Columbia or Philadelphia, the conductor would open the car door for the delivery of baggage, &c., to the passengers who crowded around and secured their passcels by answering, "Mine," to the conductor's interrogatory, "Whose trunk is this?" which was kept up until all disappeared. If a trunk was lost or marked "B," it was to go by boat; if "S," it was to go by stage line. Strange to say, there was not as much baggage lost then as now.

The Lochiel Iron Works, at Harrisburg, have been closed for the present under the following circumstances, as given by W. T. Hildrup, the President of the Company: The regularly established usage of the week are six beats daily until Saturday, which has five for a day's work. On Saturday last, after the third heat, the heater first in turn refused to go on with his part of the work and was by the superintendent discharged and the works stopped, but on this grew a demand on the part of the men that the heater discharged reinstated or a general strike would be enforced. The above, with the fact that the advance in pig iron, caused by the present coal strike, without corresponding advance of rails, has determined the company to close the works.

On Friday last the funeral of an elderly lady named Myers, took place at Rohrstown, and was largely attended. She was a resident of that village, over eighty years of age, and her death was caused from the effects of a snake bite. She had gone to a pile of chips and was gathering some to make a fire with, when she was stung or bitten in the hand by a snake —it is supposed a rattlesnake. Her arm immediately afterward became swollen to the shoulder, and she died two days after she had been bitten.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Spring Goods—William Semple, Allegheny.
School Books, Blank Books, &c.—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Suburban Residence at Auction—A. Leggate.
Meeting—Academy Building Association, East Liberty.
Arnold's Writing Fluid—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Property at Auction—A. Leggate.
Salesmen Wanted—J. Rosenfeld & Bro.
Room for Rent—312 Penn street.
Hemp for Sale—John Sykes Kirkpatrick & Co.
Coal Property for Sale—W. V. Hoge & Bro.
Blacksmith Wanted—Jacob Lafayette.
Bankrupt Notice—John W. Wiley.
Rooms for Rent—196 Penn street.
Room Wanted—J. 100 Fourth avenue.
Sunny Side Cottages—J. Rosenfeld & Bro.
Masonic Hall—Prof. J. M. Macallister, April 17.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Help.
Masonic Hall—The Wonderful Combination.
Opera House—Hawk, the Highwayman.
Library Hall—Prof. Jas. McCosh, April 14.
Planer and Matcher for Sale—M. B. Cochran.
Spring Mill Property for Sale—Brosius & Co.
Steam Ale—Pier, Damnals & Co.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Drug Store for Sale—Box C, Commercial office.
Horse for Sale—Box 17, Commercial office.
Wm. J. Lewis, Kansas City; Julia, Vicksburg; Beaver and barges, Illinois river. River rising slowly. Weather pleasant.

CITY MATTERS.

Millvale Borough Council.

The Council of Millvale Borough held a regular meeting on Tuesday evening. Members present —Messrs. Breiner, Call, Hochi and Englin; Burgess T. J. Minnehan in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Burgess presented to Council a communication from the Allegheny City Poor Committee, in regard to streets and bridges in the borough.

Mr. Breiner also gave a verbal statement made to him by Mr. Egners, one of the Poor Committee, in regard to the same matter.

After discussion, Mr. Englin moved that both communications be received and referred to the Committee on Conference, with all other business connected with the matter, with power to act. Carried.

Mr. Call, from the Ordinance Committee, reported progress.

Mr. Breiner, Chairman of the Street Committee, reported the sewer on Evergreen plank road, and the sewer on Chislett avenue, completed, and recommended that the Street Commissioner be authorized to make such drains leading to and from both the above sewers.

Mr. Call moved that the report be accepted and referred to the Street Committee. Carried.

Mr. John H. Meder having resigned the office of constable and messenger, Mr. Dwyce Kichner was nominated and elected to the above named offices.

After the ordering of warrants for the payment of several bills, Council adjourned.

The Trade of the West, for April.

Is one of the best numbers of this valuable publication. The editorials on different important subjects, the market reports and price list are just what are wanted by the large buyers of the West, faithfully representing the interests of our manufacturers.

The article on the improvement of the Ohio river lauds that great enterprise forward, and points out how should be read throughout all the valleys of our Western rivers. The time has come when our great trade centre should unite in pushing forward some wise, comprehensive plan to meet the growing wants of our river commerce that shall be effectual for centuries to come.

For about ten years this publication has been growing into favor and influence, outliving scores of ephemeral publishing experiments until it may worthily claim to be the leading manufacturers' paper of the West. Let it continue to have the support requisite to make it an influential representative of one of the largest manufacturing centers of the world.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted to record since our last report in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county:

Jos. T. Hickey to Jacob Seibert, April 6, 1871; 22 by 100 feet on Franklin street, Allegheny city, with buildings.....$1,525

H. C. Reineman to John Jenkins, July 27, 1867; lots Nos. 2 and 3 in plan of subdivision of lots laid out by H. C. Reineman, Oakland township.....1,000

Joseph B. Wilson to Michael M. Curry, February 27, 1871; 5 lots of ground each 60 by 120 feet on Fourth street, town of Buena Vista, with buildings.....1,400

Samuel M Kee to Michael Enright, April 1, 1871; 60 by 91 feet on Brunot's island, Ninetcenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$350

George F Dihm, to Wm. D. Rinehart, February 7, 1871; lots Nos. 23 and 24, in Geo. F. Dihm's plan of lots Allegheny city.....$1,300

Samuel M Kee to Timothy Enright, April 1, 1871; 31 by 60 feet on a 30 feet street, Nineteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh.....$350

Henry Hamilton to John Hamilton, April 13, 1869; lot No. 27 in Thos. J. Brereton's plan of lots, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings...$1,500

Wm. J. Verner to Mary McClure, October 15, 1870; 4 acres of land in South Versailles township, with buildings.....$1,000

Joseph Graff et ux. to Geo. W. De Camp, April 1, 1871; 4 acres and 127 perches of land in Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$20,000

Mrs. Kitty Roup to Frances A. O'Hara, April 10, 1871; lots Nos. 30, 31 and 32 in Mrs. Kitty Roup's plan of lots, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh..$20,000

YESTERDAY morning about ten o'clock, James Brown entered the "Good Intent House," in the Seventeenth ward, kept by Andrew Wiegel, in a beastly state of intoxication. He took a chair and soon fell asleep, and Mr. Wiegel, not wishing to create a disturbance, did not disturb him with his slumbers. At four o'clock he awoke and commenced acting in a very disorderly manner, and when ordered to leave, took out a sharp table knife and made a desperate effort to stab Mr. Wiegel, but was prevented by the timely interference of by-standers. He was arrested and taken before Deputy Mayor Nichols, who committed him to the Work House for sixty days.

LAST evening at five o'clock, a fire occurred at the oil refinery of Wormser, Myers & Co., located on Thirty-second street, resulting in the destruction of a tank containing a considerable quantity of oil. Fortunately there were no buildings for some distance and the flames were confined to the tank. The loss will reach about one thousand dollars.

ROUGH SKIN made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

LAST two days of the tallest couple in the world at Masonic Hall.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Resolution to Discontinue the Ninth Ward Post Office—Removal of the Library Again Discussed—Reports of Monthly Committees—The Unexpended Balances.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

Select Council.

Select Council was called to order by the President at seven and-a-half o'clock P. M.

The Clerk then called the roll when the following members answered as present:

Messrs. Hall, Huckenstine, Matthias, Megraw, Moni, Onsler, Patterson, Heagyy, Peterson, Phillips, Reineman, Riddle, Schoyer, Thompson, Wettach and President McBrier.

CREDENTIALS RECEIVED.

Mr. Thompson presented the credentials of Mr Heagyy, member elect from the Fifth ward, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. A. Patterson. The credentials were approved and the oath of office was administered to the gentleman.

RESOLUTION DISCONTINUING POST OFFICE IN THE NINTH WARD.

Mr. Matthias presented a petition from the citizens of the Ninth ward, asking for a discontinuance of the post office in the Ninth, and asking for their indorsement of Councils. The petition was accompanied with a resolution instructing the clerk of Council to indorse the petition, and also a resolution requesting the Postmaster General to discontinue the office. The petition was received and the resolutions adopted.

Mr. Phillips—A petition asking that a water pipe be laid on Ridge avenue, between Allegheny and Grant avenues. Water Committee, with power to act.

Mr. Riddle—A petition asking for the opening of a passage way from North avenue, at its intersection with Irwin avenue. Street Committee.

Also, a petition for the opening of a private alley in the 9th district, 20 feet 6 inches thirty feet, and naming the same. Street Committee.

Also, a petition from citizens around the Third ward Diamond square, asking for the improvement of that square, and to have a fence placed around it. Committee on Parks.

Also, a petition for main sewer on Washington avenue. Street Committee.

Mr. McGraw, a petition for sewer on Race alley. Street Committee.

Also, a petition for extension of Church avenue to Madison avenue. Survey Committee.

Mr. Peterson, a petition for the paving of Rush alley. Street Committee.

Also, a communication from James Hutchinson relative to the widening of Preble avenue, and a remonstrance against the same. Street Committee.

Mr. J. C. Patterson, two remonstrances against extension of Church to Madison avenue. Survey Committee.

REPORT OF WATER COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wettach, from the Water Committee, submitted the following report:

The Committee report they have thoroughly examined the merits of the various applications for main pipes, and have agreed to recommend the laying of pipes as follows: On Devens Vista street, from Irwin avenue to near Oakley street; on Franklin street, between Preble street and the river; on Main street, from Sycamore street to Eighth ward line; on Jackson street, westwardly from Fremont street about 100 feet; on Chartiers street, between Washington avenue and Juniata street; on Pasture Lane, to connect with water pipe on Washington avenue, the Committee recommend the laying of pipes in the Ninth ward, a total distance of about 4,620 feet, which will cost about $12,600.

The committee also reported a resolution authorizing the Superintendent of the Water Works to lay water pipes on all the above streets recommended by them on Western avenue from present terminus to Wood's Run. The committee also ask that they be authorized to issue bonds to the amount of $12,000 to pay for the above work and pipe in the Ninth ward, and reported a resolution authorizing them to do the same.

The report was received, and both resolutions passed finally.

CITY FINANCES.

Mr. Hall presented the report of the Finance Committee. The committee reported that they had the two drafts of Acts of Assembly in relation to unexpended balances before them, and reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recommend the passage of the act ordinated in the Common Council, containing five sections, provided that the second section of the other act submitted to the committee be incorporated therewith, and to confer therein upon the Finance Committee of Councils to amount the collection of delinquent taxes; and proposed further, That before transmitting to the Legislature for enactment it be submitted to the Conference Committee of Councils and the Board of Control.

Also, a resolution authorizing the Controller to issue warrants for the payment of overpaid assessments, amounting to the sum of $1,000. Carried.

CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

Mr. Hall, from the Finance Committee, presented the monthly report of the Controller, of which the following is the

RECAPITULATION.

No. 1 Salaries	$ 1,968 71
No. 3 Fire Department	449 16
No. 4 Printing	823 96
No. 5 Streets	2,691 91
No. 6 Wharves	85 10
No. 7 Surveys	676 00
No. 8 Police	2,045 33
No. 11 Water Works	3,397 14
No. 13 Fire Limits	3,301 90
No. 16 City Property	287 23
Total expenses	$18,504 62

The report was received and the several bills ordered to be paid.

REMOVAL OF THE LIBRARY.

Mr. Riddle presented the report of the Committee on City Property.

The Committee reported that they had several bills before them for approval in which members of Councils had a direct interest, and so far as the Committee was concerned, they proposed to report an approval of all such bills; and also, that a number of the Heads of City Departments were in the habit of ordering work to be done without first consulting the Committee. In relation to which the following resolutions were reported:

Resolved, That the Heads of departments be and they are hereby notified that no bill or their contracting shall be paid unless they have first obtained the assent of the particular Committee whose duty it is to examine and pass upon it, that the work proposed is proper and necessary. Also, a resolution requiring the Controller to administer the usual oath to all parties having claims against the city, that no member of Councils or city officer had any interest therein. The Committee recommended that water closets be erected in the First ward Diamond square.

They also had before them the matter of rooms for the city officers, and committee rooms, and reported a resolution authorizing the Directors of the Library be notified to vacate the room occupied by them in the City Building three months after the present date, and also authorizing the committee to pay the rent of a room for the use of the library. The report was received and the resolutions adopted, except the resolution authorizing the payment of the rent of a room for the use of the library, which was laid on the table, and the resolution relative to the erection of water closets was referred to the City Engineer.

Mr. Riddle, an ordinance fixing the salary of the Janitor of the City Building at $600. Carried.

Also, an ordinance for the use of the Keystone Skating Rink, by which the skating rink is leased to the city for the use of the military organizations in the city. The lease to be adopted, and the Mayor instructed to sign it.

REPORT OF STREET COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. C. Patterson presented the report of the Street Committee.

The committee reported the original ordinances for the widening of Locust street. The committee also reported a resolution authorizing them to contract for the paving of the gutter on Pasture Lane from Jackson street to the old city line. The following ordinances were also reported: Ordinance for grading and paving Gas alley, Pasture alley, Willow street and Sturgeon street, and all crossing Sturgeon street. Also, ordinances for the construction of sewers in North and Sturgeon avenues. The report was accepted, and the ordinances passed finally. Also, an ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Ridge avenue. Carried.

The plans for Ridge avenue sewer and North avenue sewer were adopted.

The ordinance and accompanying papers relative to the widening of Locust street was laid over, and on motion of Mr. Thompson the whole matter was referred to the Survey Committee. The remonstrance against the widening of Locust street, and the report of viewers on opening of Perry street was received. The ordinance opening Perry street and of a street in Ashworth's plan, in Second ward. Approved.

Mr. J. C. Patterson called up the ordinance for opening Fulton street. Carried.

Mr. Hall, a resolution authorizing the repairs of a portion of Jackson street. Street Committee.

Mr. J. C. Patterson called up the act of Assembly in relation to streets in the city, which was referred back to the Street Committee.

Mr. Peterson, a resolutions of inquiry as to whether the locomotive works had been relieved of their assessment for the improvement of Preble street. Street Committee.

Mr. Phillips, an ordinance compelling parties who make excavations in the street to put up a fence around said excavation and and place a red lamp on the fence. Ordinance Committee.

Also, a resolution requesting landlords and tenants to extend their lease for the present year so as to change the moving day from April to May 1st. Carried.

COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS

Was now taken up. Select Council non-concurred in action of Common Council in referring an ordinance relative to the vacation of Spruce street and passed the ordinance. Select Council concurred in all other actions of that body.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Common Council was called to order at seven and a half o'clock by the President, Mr. Slack.

The Clerk, Robert Dilworth, being absent, David McFerron was elected Clerk *pro tem*.

The roll was then called, when the following members were found as present: Messrs. Alexander, Brown, Brahm, Conley, Cooke, Dean, Gilleland, Hunker, Hastings, Hockenberry, Jones, Kleinhans, McRoberts, Rowbotton, Reed, Smith, Shipman, Taggart, Voegtly, Walters, and the President.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Mr. Brown presented a petition to have the main water pipe extended from Washington street along Cedar avenue, to connect with that already on Liberty streets. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. Cooke presented the draft of an act of Assembly authorizing Councils to open Spruce street. Referred to Committee on Streets.

The Clerk then read, and the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Brown, a petition for the opening of Union street from its present terminus to Liberty and Chestnut street. Committee on Gas.

Mr. Voegtly, a petition for three gas lamps on Perry street, between Madison avenue and the Chestnut street. Committee on Gas.

Mr. Rowbottom, a petition for main water pipe on Adams street, between Market and Preble streets. Committee on Water.

Mr. Taggart, a petition for grading and paving Friendship alley. Committee on Streets and Sewers.

Mr. Smith, a petition for lateral sewer on Island from the mouth of Nelson alley to the ravine. Committee on Streets and Sewers.

AN INQUIRY AND QUESTION.

Mr. Hastings, a resolution that the Committee on Wharves and Landings, in conjunction with the City Solicitor, be directed to bring action against some one of the parties occupying the river front between high and low water line, for the purposes of private wharves, in order to test the question whether the city or private parties own the ground between those lines. Adopted.

Mr. Voegtler, a petition for the grading and paving of Spring alley, between Perry and Green streets. Committee on Streets.

Mr. Cooke, a resolution that the contractors for the grading and paving of Evans alley be notified to proceed with the work without delay. Street Committee.

Mr. Conley, a remonstrance against the opening of Union Street. Survey Committee.

Mr. Taggart, a petition from the President of the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway, asking the privilege of extending their track along Union avenue from Gay to Strawberry alley, thence along Strawberry alley to Diamond square, to connect with their track. Committee on Passenger Railways.

Mr. Conley, a resolution instructing the Controller to certify a warrant in favor of Dyson A. Martin, for balance of their contract in paving the new city code. Adopted.

Mr. Smith, an ordinance for the continuation of School street sewer from its present terminus to low water line. Committee on Streets and Sewers.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Conley, from the Committee on Markets, submitted a report of the receipts for the month of March, as follows:

Duncan Dallas, Clerk of Markets	$691 70
R. T. White, Weighmaster Second ward scales	261 35
G. B. McNulty, Weighmaster Diamond scales	264 76
Total	$1,217 81

The report was received and adopted.

REPORT OF GAS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Rowbottom, chairman of the Gas Committee, reported a resolution authorizing the erection of gas lamps at the following places: Pike and Smithfield, Madison avenue and Chestnut street; Market street, Ninth ward, and Rebecca street, as many as may be necessary. Ebbs and Flow, Irish avenue, midway between Chartiers and Manhattan streets; Beech street, two between Irwin and Grant avenues; gas lamps to be erected at the following points, provided there is a main: Corner Montgomery avenue and Montgomery alley, corner of Bush alley and Bidwell street, north west corner of Anderson North Canal streets, corner Middle street and First alley, corner West street and Third alley, west side of Baldwin street, between Robinson and the river, corner of Madison and River avenues, corner of South and River avenues, corner of South avenue and Walker street, Payette street, at usual distance between Fulton street and Beaver avenue, corner of Talbott and Martin streets, provided there is no more than $36.

In relation to laying gas mains in the Eighth ward the committee reported a resolution that the Gas Company be requested to lay gas mains on Main street from Sycamore to Pine, along Pine and River avenue to Bridge street, along Bridge to Ohio street, thence westwardly to the Two Mile Run, also along River avenue from Pine street eastwardly.

The report was received and resolution adopted.

NON-CONCURRENCE.

Business from Select Council was then taken up, and all actions of that body concurred in except the following:

The resolution relative to notifying the Directors of the Library to vacate the room occupied by them in the City Buildings, adopted in Select Council was non-concurred in, and the matter referred to a special committee, in connection with the City Engineer, to report the difference of cost of the erection of a new wing as an addition to the City Building, and fitting up the Library room for the use of the city offices. The committee appointed was Messrs. McNeill, Conley, and Taggart.

The lease of the Keystone Skating Rink to the city, approved in Select Council was referred back to that body to fill up the blank left for the number of years for which it is being leased.

The resolution requesting landlords and tenants to have their leases extended to May first, adopted in Select Council was non-curred in.

Mr. Hastings presented a resolution inquiring why flag stone crossings have not been laid on certain streets in the Third Ward, as ordered by Councils several months ago. Adopted.

Council then adjourned.

LAST two days of the two-headed nightgale at Masonic Hall.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Murphy appeals to the public to come to his "Help" this evening, when he has his benefit. He is a very clever actor in dialectic parts, and in the "variety" business introduced in the bills he has no superior. Give him a good houseful to-night.

OPERA HOUSE.—Larry Tooley is on the bills for a benefit at the old Opera House to-night, and offers a bill bristling with good things. Mr. Tooley personates the Dutchman to perfection, sings and dances well, and is good in sketches of a similar kind.

VARIETIES.—The Emma Grattan combination still attract full houses to the Varieties by their fine acting in "Little Young Jack Shepard." The variety company, including the troupe occupied by Hall & Spore as a Flow Works, consisting of

TEN LOTS,

One on the corner of Walnut street, front 21 feet on Rea, by 120 feet to Laurel alley, and NINE 20 feet front each on Beaver avenue, by 120 feet to Laurel alley, 20 feet wide. Also, the two-story brick dwelling standing thereon. Each Lot will be sold with whatever part of the building or material in it, on it, or in it. This is a rare opportunity to purchase fine business locations, being at the terminus of the two street railways.

TERMS—One-fourth down, balance in three equal annual payments, secured by Bond and Mortgage, with interest from date or sale. Ten per cent. of the cash payment will be required on the knocking down of each Lot.

There is material sufficient in the building standing on the Lots to erect a row of substantial business houses.

Also, at the same place and at the same hour will be sold one Slide Valve, double cut, 24 inch Engine Bed, fifteen inch bore, entire Bed Plate, with cut stone foundation; also, a 28 feet 42 inch Fire Boiler with two 16 inch flues and fire front all complete, together with 40 feet of 20 inch Shafting, Pulleys, Belts, all in good running order. Terms on the Engine will be made known at the sale. Persons contemplating investing in property will do well to attend this important sale. For particulars apply to

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

BEAVER AVENUE

PROPERTY,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Engines, Boiler and Shafting

AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at Auction, on the Premises,

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, AT 3 P. M.

That Desirable Property, located on Beaver avenue, at the corner of Sandusky street, lately occupied by Hall & Spore as a Flow Works, consisting of

TEN LOTS,

One on the corner of Walnut street, front 21 feet on Rea, by 120 feet to Laurel alley, and NINE 20 feet front each on Beaver avenue, by 120 feet to Laurel alley, 20 feet wide. Also, the two-story brick dwelling standing thereon. Each Lot will be sold with whatever part of the building or material in it, on it, or in it. This is a rare opportunity to purchase fine business locations, being at the terminus of the two street railways.

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A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

SEASONABLE GOODS. 76 MARKET STREET.

As the spring season has fully developed itself, many ladies will feel the necessity of having a parasol or sun shade. To those who are now looking for this to them indispensable article, we will refer them to the store of Messrs. J. Rosenbaum & Co. Their late invoices of merchandize in this particular line will introduce many different styles which are entirely new, consisting of lace-covered Pongee, ruffled and plain, and black silk parasols. Excellent taste has been displayed in selection, and we do say that the ladies will find in this department "a love of a parasol"—and in consulting their own interests will do well to give Messrs. R. & Co. a call. The attendants are ever ready to show the goods of their respective departments, and their polite manner is the urbanity which is bestowed upon all customers. Messrs. Rosenbaum inform us that they have a large and elegant stock of ladies underwear in transit, and in a few days will have them ready for inspection.

Remember the store—No. 76 Market street.

OAT MEAL CAKES.

To those of sedentary habits, the use of oat meal prepared in this form cannot be too highly estimated; and where it has been used by such persons, its virtues have made it a favorite article of daily food, in some shape or other.

Take a Look at Them.

We refer to the show-windows of R. E. Breed & Co.'s Fashion Palace, No. 100 Wood street. Excellent taste is shown in their dressing.

Burnett's Kalliston

Is the best preparation extent for beautifying the complexion and curing skin diseases. MF

We Import Our Own Goods.

French China sets, decorated in green and coral—orders taken for these goods with monograms inlaid.

Carriages.

C. West & Co., 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, have on hand and will sell at reduced prices the largest and finest assortment of carriages and buggies of the latest styles ever offered in Pittsburgh. Also a large assortment of second-hand carriages and buggies of every style at very low prices. FS

Bohemian and French Vases

Take their prominence amongst the attractions in the display of Chinaware at the China Palace, 100 Wood street. R. E. Breed & Co.

Abel's Prize Medal

Vegetable Hair Oils sold by Druggists. Try it.

Cure for Corns.

It is not the great evils alone which afflict humanity.